FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

HARRISBURG.

Site for Public Buildings.

REGULATING INTEREST.

Mechanics' Lien Law.

PITTSBURGH AND NORWOOD R. W.

Trustees of Lunatic Hospital.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL SCREEN BILL.

Constitutional Convention.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Congressional Apportionment.

TAX ON RAILWAYS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

A large number of local option bills were reported affirmatively, including the House general local option bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, granting the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the purchase by the United States of certain lands not exceeding one acre for the purpose of erecting a custom house, court house and postoffice building at Pittsburgh, and ceding jurisdiction over the same. Passed immediately.

By Mr. DILL, relative to dentists, requiring them to take degrees before practicing.

By Mr. RANDALL, repealing the act of 1858 regulating the rate of interest, and reviving the act of 1823 reducing the rate of moneys from eight to six per cent.

Mr. ANDERSON, a supplement for the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. This bill changes the name of the Christian Home for Women to the Sheltering Arms, and exempts the property of the association from taxation; also, exempting the Protestant Episcopal parsonage of Pittsburgh from taxation; also, establishing a ferry over the Monongahela at Salt Works Station; also, a supplement to the Mechanics' lien law of 1836, making the original contractors responsible when they take out the mechanics' lien; also, a supplement for the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railway, authorizing them to borrow money, ($15,000 per mile) on bonds. Passed.

By Mr. BUTAN, incorporating the New Brighton and Beaver River Railway Corporators: B. R. Bradford, Capt G. S. Barker, Benj. Wilds and Capt. D. H. Stowe.

By Mr. WHITE, authorizing an investigation into the financial affairs of Indiana county. The bill appoints E. H. Watson and O. M. McClasky as the investigating committee, to report to the Common Pleas Court. Passed.

CONSTABLES' FEE BILL.

The bill from the House extending the Philadelphia constables' fee bill of 1863 to Pittsburgh was also taken up by Mr. HUMPHREYS, extending the same to Allegheny county. Passed.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill admitting all graduates of State Normal and Philadelphia High Schools of five years standing as public school teachers.

PROTECTION OF MINERS' LABOR.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the bill for the protection of the labor of miners in the bituminous coal regions. Passed in Committee of the Whole, and pending the discussing adjourned.

TRUSTEES OF LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Governor has sent to the Senate the nomination of Messrs. Breneman, Lesley, Lesley, Bradley, of Harrisburg, and Chas. Minor, of Wayne, as trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital.

BITUMINOUS COAL SCREEN BILL.

Afternoon Session.—The consideration of the Bituminous Coal Screen bill was resumed. Mr. FURMAN having moved to exclude Fayette county from the provisions of the bill and Mr. DE LAMATER to exclude Mercer county.

Messrs. GRAHAM and HUMPHREYS opposed the exclusion of any county from the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a remonstrance of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange against the bill.

The motions to exclude Fayette and Mercer counties were defeated.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Constitutional Convention bill from the House was then considered as the special order. This bill has been amended in the Senate Committee by substituting one hundred and thirty-one delegates instead of one hundred and thirty-three, of which thirty-two shall be elected by the large and ninety-nine to be elected from senatorial districts, three for each Senator, all to be elected on the cumulative plan, vacancies to be filled by the appointment of delegates at large, who shall have been elected by votes given to the persons whose places are to be filled, the convention to meet April 15, 1873, instead of the third Tuesday of November, 1873, as in the House bill.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment substituting one hundred and thirty-two delegates, all to be elected at large on the cumulative plan to secure a non-partisan convention, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth preside without the right to vote. Postponed till to-morrow morning.

BITUMINOUS COAL SCREEN BILL.

Consideration of the Bituminous Coal Screen bill was then resumed.

Mr. PURMAN moved an amendment that in arbitrations the losing party shall pay the costs. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON moved a proviso that nothing in this act shall interfere with or prevent miners or their employes to make contracts or engagements such as may be agreed upon.

Messrs. HUMPHREYS and MARSHALL opposed the amendment as unwise and superfluous.

Mr. ANDERSON said this amendment was all that the opponents of the bill asked, and Mr. GRAHAM supported it as not impairing the force of the bill. It was adopted—yeas, 11; nays, 10. The bill was passed as amended, and went to the House.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Petriken's bill creating a Board of State Fish Commissioners was passed to a second reading.

THE LIBEL LAW.

Mr. GRAHAM called up his bill admitting truth in evidence in libel cases concerning regularly established newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. WHITE offered the following amendment: "That it shall be lawful for defendant to give in evidence that the libellous publication was copied through inadvertence and without notice from another paper or periodical, or that the publication was made through an imposition practised upon the publisher by a reputable person, and if the jury in any such case shall find that the libel was written or published in the manner aforesaid, it shall operate to the acquittal of the accused."

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

A supplement for the Dollar Real Estate Loan Association of Allegheny, changing its name.

Incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank.

Incorporating the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

A supplement for the People's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

Incorporating the East End Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

A supplement for the Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

A supplement to the act authorizing the construction of West End avenue.

Providing for the collection of taxes in Temperanceville.

Authorizing additional tax in West Pittsburgh.

Authorizing McKeesport to borrow money for a new market house.

Extending Western avenue in Allegheny to West End avenue.

A supplement to the act for the improvement of Penn avenue.

Relative to the sale of liquors in Wilkins township.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Afternoon Session.—The Congressional Apportionment bill was considered.

Mr. LATTA, Democrat, introduced an amendment to the entire bill, by which the Democrats would obtain twelve districts and the Republicans fourteen.

The Republicans assert that the Bill as proposed by them gives the Democrats ten districts and the Republicans sixteen.

Mr. LATTA's amendment was lost by a party vote, and the bill was passed to a second reading without any proposition to change the western districts. The Allegheny districts will probably be changed on its final passage.

The Allegheny delegates held another meeting this afternoon and agreed informally to make the twenty-second district to consist of Pittsburgh and the balance of the middle district, together with the townships and boroughs on the Monongahela so far down as to include East Birmingham; the twenty-third district to consist of Allegheny City and the balance of the county.

TAX ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill providing that all corporations chartered by other States, which lease, own or operate any line of railroad within this Commonwealth, shall in addition to all other taxes, pay into the State Treasury annually a tax of two hundred dollars for every mile so leased, owned or operated, provided that companies now paying a bonus shall be exempt.

RAILROADS.

Indiana and Illinois Central.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—Work on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad is now being rapidly put under contract. It is in the control of responsible parties, and when built will be one of the most valuable additions to the network of roads centering at Indianapolis. The road will be completed and in running order from Indianapolis to Decatur, Ill., within eighteen months.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872. NO. 64.

CONGRESS.

Recommendations for Office.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill—Subsidy to Ocean Steamers—Minors in the Army—Rock Island Bridge—Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, a bill for the removal of certain cases to United States Courts was passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, a bill was passed authorizing the survey and marking of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, from Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

SETTLING PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill for ascertaining the settling of private land claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of recommendations for office made by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and proposed to add to it the following: "And whether appointments or refusals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third who party has acted as a go-between between either of said Senators and the appointing power, or represented or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or rewards would be agreeable to or were desired by any Senator; and if so, giving the names of the persons who so represented or caused it to be understood, and particularly whether any such appointments or rewards have been at the request or suggestion of Roswell Hart, Assistant Superintendent of the Mail Service at New York, or A. S. Laffin, Naval Officer at the port of New York, or A. B. Cornell, Receiver at the port of New York, they; or either of them, professing to represent any of such Senators. Also, whether any such Senators have made application in reference to contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder; and if so, the name of such Senator, and at whose suggestion such application was made."

Mr. CONKLING said he would not have ventured to use the names of the three gentlemen named in the resolution, but for the fact that they themselves wished to have the inquiry made.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded the Senate that there was an amendment of Mr. Tipton's pending to extend the inquiry to recommendations made by all Senators, and asked whether the mover of a resolution could modify it when there was an amendment pending.

The President ruled that he could not.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the pending amendment, Mr. CONKLING gave notice that he would offer his modification at the proper time.

The question was then on Mr. Tipton's amendment.

Mr. LOGAN said the resolution and amendment were ridiculous and unworthy of the attention of the Senate, and moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN asked Mr. Conkling whether he desired the passage of the resolution necessary for his own vindication.

Mr. CONKLING—Necessity compels me to say that I do. I have often been charged with having an undue share in obtaining patronage, that is the exercise of what I think a proper, humble degree of patience, I now want the Senate to know the facts.

Mr. NYE suggested that the inquiry should be confined to Mr. Conkling's recommendations. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONKLING said he would not cast any light on the subject. Three Senators had repeatedly made statements and insinuations on this subject, which were plainly aimed at him, and now he wished to have the records of the accusers and accused laid side by side.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Logan to suppose that there was a Senator who had made fewer recommendations than any other, and who had fewer friends in office than any other, and that when the Senator had been denounced as a henchman and huckster of power, and its effinging to the sale of power, and then asked him whether he did not think it natural that Senators should desire to know how the account stood between him and those who were so free in talking about him.

Mr. LOGAN said he knew that he (Logan) could not be the Senator referred to, because it would take a committee three months to investigate all the recommendations he had made. [Laughter.] seriously, he thought this subject unworthy to occupy the Senate for a moment. It was evident from Mr. Conklings remarks that he was smarting under some criticism, but that was not a matter for the Senate.

Mr. MR. HAMLIN thought that the adoption of the resolution in its broadest form would serve a good pupose. His experience satisfied him that the service in the departments of the Government had never in the last thirty years been as prompt, efficient and faithful as it was now, and all the hue and cry that had been raised to the contrary would be swept away like snow before the sun if the facts could be got before the people.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it remarkable that Mr. Conkling had left out of his resolution on the subject of recommendations to office the very Senator (Morton) who had first paraded in the Senate the recommendations made by an individual Senator.

Mr. CONKLING did not see how investigating Mr. Morton's recommendations could throw any light on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would throw some light on the general subject to show how relatives and friends had got appointed to office.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said that the resolution and this discussion was prejudicial to the public interest.

Mr. COLE called for the regular order, the appropriation bill, and refused to yield the floor for further discussion of the resolution.

The resolution went over and the Senate resumed consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question was on the amendment to increase the salary of supervising surgeons of marine hospitals to four thousand dollars.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay it and also Mr. Sherman's amendments increasing the salaries of heads of bureaus and of the Commissioner of Education having been included, it was then adopted—ayes 29, nays 18.

Mr. SAWYER renewed his amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and after some discussion it was agreed to —ayes 25, nays 16.

Mr. KELLOGG renewed his amendment providing for ceding back to the city of New Orleans the site of the mint in that city, unless the mint should be established there within six months. The amendment was laid on the table.

An amendment was adopted raising the salaries of Commissioner of Agriculture, Solicitor of the Treasury, Assistant Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department to $4,000 each.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims to $5,000, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of an amendment, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as were also the amendments offered by Messrs. Morton and Kellogg to increase the salaries of District Judges in Indiana and Louisiana.

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Mr. LOGAN then modified his amendment so as to make the supervising surgeon's salary $5,000. The amendment was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment making the salary of the District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois $5,000, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of an amendment, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as were also the amendments offered by Messrs. Morton and Kellogg to increase the salaries of District Judges in Indiana and Louisiana.

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about to be perpetrated, the great pretense of public necessity was sure to be raised. The present case was an illustration of that truth.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a substitute reducing the subsidy to half a million, provided the company perform the service semi-annually, and may perform it in ships of foreign construction.

Messrs. CONGER and SARGENT opposed increased subsidy, and Messrs. HEREFORD and MORGAN opposed increased subsidy. The latter expressed his surprise at seeing the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Ingersoll) and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Garfield) sustain increased subsidy after all their protestations in favor of economy.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Farnsworth's amendment, and showed that the English steamship lines which bought their ships at the cheapest rates had still to be subsidized by the English Government. He reminded the representatives of the agricultural interest that the Pacific Mail Steamship line will give an outlet to wheat and corn to the east.

Mr. MORGAN opposed increased subsidy, and referred to a statement made to him by Collins, when he got his first subsidy of $300,000, that it had cost him more than that to get it. He would not charge corrupt practices on members, but they all all knew that the lobbies were packed with plunderers. This scheme was not Republican; it was not Democratic; but would not the country believe it was a scheme of plunder, devoid of shame? He denounced it as a conspiracy against the treasury and against the people.

Mr. BUCKNER (New York) replied to Mr. Morgan, and reminded him of the great men of both parties who had voted for the Collins subsidy. He asked him whether he dared to insinuate corrupt motives against Clay and Webster and Crittenden.

Mr. MORGAN (loudly and excitedly)—I dare do anything that is right. I dare to say that this scheme is a scheme of plunder; that it taints the atmosphere. The gentleman may make the most of my remarks.

Mr. BROOKS (with a display of great feeling)—I will go down to posterity with Clay and Webster and Crittenden for that appropriation to support the flag of our country on the ocean. [Applause.]

The debate was continued by Messrs. Burchard and Beck against, and Messrs. Potter and Dawes in favor of increased subsidy.

Mr. BURCHARD expressed the hope that the spirit of John Hampden would arise and resist this exaction on the people, this extortion of shipmoneys, this subsidy which had aroused the English people and driven Charles I. from his throne.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) also opposed the increase, and in reply to the remarks previously made by Mr. Conger, denied that he ever voted for bounty to fishermen, and said he even wanted to vote for it if the fishermen were not to be sold out to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington. In reference to Mr. Morgan's remarks, he said he would not be controlled by the threats of the lobby, but he had gone South.

The Erie bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this afternoon. The first section was amended so as to restrict the repeal of the classification act to the Erie Railroad. The second section was amended by striking out the Chief Justice as the person who should appoint inspectors of election, and giving that power to the Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, providing that such process properly authorized by law shall be good, thus preventing the passage of any by-law prescribing a particular form for a process, and that the directors must be residents and citizens of the United States.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—In the House this afternoon the House resolution asking Congress to grant one hundred dollars bounty to every Union soldier who was honorably discharged on account of sickness or disease prior to the expiration of one year's service in the late war was unanimously adopted. A resolution was offered in the House asking the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence during the present session to enact a law to enforce a reform in the civil service of the Government, in the following regards: to prohibit members of the Supreme Court, and all United States officials from exerting Government patronage in any manner not in compliance with the rules relating to appointments lately adopted by the President; to provide for the payment by salaries of all officers and employes in the leading offices under the National Government and in the different branches of the civil service, not permitting gains or emoluments, perquisites or fees of any kind.

The resolution was laid on the table to discuss the Senate joint resolution requesting the Ohio Senators and Republicans in Congress to urge such legislation as will secure to the people the reduction of the five per cent. yet due from the proceeds of sales of public lands within this State after 1802, which was adopted.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 13.—In the House resolutions endorsing and lauding the official acts of President Grant, and commending his administration as successful, economical and highly beneficial to the interests of the country were introduced, laid on the table and ordered printed. The acts of Congress were also fully endorsed.

A bill to validate the agreement between companies owning railroads between New York and Philadelphia, belonging to the united companies, was passed in both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature.

Michigan.

LANSING, March 13.—The Legislature reassembled at 7 o'clock, when Governor Baldwin proceeded to read his message.

UTAH

The Protest Against Admission.

SALT LAKE, March 13.—The memorial to the President and Congress, protesting against the admission of Utah, and sent to Washington, was signed by more than five hundred apostate Mormon Gentiles. The ladies' document contains a history of polygamous life, the oppression of the Mormon leaders, the danger to the law-abiding population by admission.

The alternative proposed is that the women will be consigned to the tender mercies of Brigham Young's coadjutators or leave the country. They pray Congress that its action may not compel either. A delegation of women will probably go to Washington to work against admission, and in favor of anti-polygamy laws to protect the wives of the church leaders.

TENNESSEE.

Ku Klux.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—Information has been received here by the revenue officials that a band of mounted Ku Klux, men and horses disguised, were raiding in Belford county, near Shelbyville, last Wednesday night, and whipped a colored man, a special deputy of Jas. Mullin. The revenue collector received notice that he must leave the country. Notices of this kind are being sent to other revenue officers.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Tichborne Claimant.

Iron-clad Ram Launched—The Spanish Coalition—Gambetta to Make a Political Tour—Spanish Crisis at Hand—Italian Army to be Reviewed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

LONDON, March 13.—The claimant to the Tichborne estate hopes to secure bail in 50,000 pounds to effect his release from prison. It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will be rearrested on a charge of forgery.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India, will sail on October 25.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 13.—Murphy, the well-known anti-Popery lecturer, is dead. It is believed that his death was caused by injuries received at the hands of a mob while delivering a lecture some time since at White Haven.

PENSION TO WIDOW OF MARK LEMON.

The Queen has approved of the grant of a pension to the widow of Mark Lemon.

IRON CLAD RAM LAUNCHED.

The new iron clad ram Rupert was launched yesterday from the Government Dock Yard at Chatham.

CHARGES AGAINST LADY TWISS.

LONDON, March 13.—Some time past an examination was had into certain charges against the wife of the Queen's Advocate General, Sir Travers Twiss, made by solicitor Crafters, an eminent member of the bar. This resulted in a suit against Chafers for libel on Lady Twiss. A hearing of the case commenced last week. The principal witness was Lady Travers herself, who was subjected to a severe cross-examination, which lasted several days, with regard to immoral conduct previous to her marriage. This week the case was brought to a sudden close by the unexplained disappearance of the lady, much to the astonishment of her friends, who felt confident of her innocence.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL TOUR.

PARIS, March 13.—Gambetta will shortly start on a political tour through France, and will deliver addresses at all principal cities.

SPANISH CRISIS AT HAND.

PARIS, March 13.—According to advices received here from Spain, a crisis is at hand. King Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and preparing to defend his throne.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

VERSAILLES, March 13.—In the Assembly today Minister Du Faure made a speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing Mexico to European society. Jules Favre opposed the bill, the close of the debate was the free trade doctrine of the members who wanted to apply it to ships and everything else. It would destroy ship building and the coasting trade of the country.

Without disposing of any of the pending amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican Victory.

STRAW'S MAJORITY, 1,685.

SENATE AND HOUSE LARGELY REPUBLICAN.

CONCORD, March 13.—Returns of one hundred and eighty-three towns give Straw 33,889, Weston 31,189, Blackmore 373, and Cooper 391. If the balance of the State, fifty towns, should vote as last year, the result will be as follows: Straw 38,490, Weston 36,245, Blackmore and Cooper 987—giving Straw a majority of 1,288.

Eight Senatorial Districts are Republican, three Democratic, and one doubtful. The House of Representatives will have a Republican majority of at least forty.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—Reports received from two hundred and four towns give Straw, Republican, 36,799; Weston, Democrat, 34,210; Blackmore, 369; Cooper and scattering, 535; making the majority for Straw 1,687, which will be reduced below 1,500 by the remaining towns. The Eleventh Senatorial District is doubtful.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 13.—The Republicans of this city will fire one hundred guns tonight in honor of the New Hampshire victory.

UNIONTOWN.

Fire in Tremont Building.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 13, 1872.

A fire broke out to-night in the building commonly known as the "Tremont Building," occupied as a clothing store, barber shop, and millinery store. The goods were principally saved. Loss about one thousand dollars. Hustons & Beailes' buildings and drug store were saved.

R.

LEGISLATURES.

New York Legislature Investigating Printing Frauds—The Erie Bill—Proceedings of Ohio Assembly.

ALBANY, March 13.—In the investigation of the printing frauds Mr. Montague, a member of the Assembly last year, and Chairman of the Printing Committee, testified that the State printers were Parson & Co., and that they gave him presents for favors at the close of the session. Parson also paid him five hundred dollars. Mr. Dennison testified that Parson paid him five thousand dollars. Parson was called upon to testify, but he had gone South.

The Erie bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this afternoon. The first section was amended so as to restrict the repeal of the classification act to the Erie Railroad. The second section was amended by striking out the Chief Justice as the person who should appoint inspectors of election, and giving that power to the Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, providing that such process properly authorized by law shall be good, thus preventing the passage of any by-law prescribing a particular form for a process, and that the directors must be residents and citizens of the United States.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—In the House this afternoon the House resolution asking Congress to grant one hundred dollars bounty to every Union soldier who was honorably discharged on account of sickness or disease prior to the expiration of one year's service in the late war was unanimously adopted. A resolution was offered in the House asking the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence during the present session to enact a law to enforce a reform in the civil service of the Government, in the following regards: to prohibit members of the Supreme Court, and all United States officials from exerting Government patronage in any manner not in compliance with the rules relating to appointments lately adopted by the President; to provide for the payment by salaries of all officers and employes in the leading offices under the National Government and in the different branches of the civil service, not permitting gains or emoluments, perquisites or fees of any kind.

The resolution was laid on the table to discuss the Senate joint resolution requesting the Ohio Senators and Republicans in Congress to urge such legislation as will secure to the people the reduction of the five per cent. yet due from the proceeds of sales of public lands within this State after 1802, which was adopted.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 13.—In the House resolutions endorsing and lauding the official acts of President Grant, and commending his administration as successful, economical and highly beneficial to the interests of the country were introduced, laid on the table and ordered printed. The acts of Congress were also fully endorsed.

A bill to validate the agreement between companies owning railroads between New York and Philadelphia, belonging to the united companies, was passed in both Houses of the New Jersey Legislature.

Michigan.

LANSING, March 13.—The Legislature reassembled at 7 o'clock, when Governor Baldwin proceeded to read his message.

UTAH

The Protest Against Admission.

SALT LAKE, March 13.—The memorial to the President and Congress, protesting against the admission of Utah, and sent to Washington, was signed by more than five hundred apostate Mormon Gentiles. The ladies' document contains a history of polygamous life, the oppression of the Mormon leaders, the danger to the law-abiding population by admission.

The alternative proposed is that the women will be consigned to the tender mercies of Brigham Young's coadjutators or leave the country. They pray Congress that its action may not compel either. A delegation of women will probably go to Washington to work against admission, and in favor of anti-polygamy laws to protect the wives of the church leaders.

TENNESSEE.

Ku Klux.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—Information has been received here by the revenue officials that a band of mounted Ku Klux, men and horses disguised, were raiding in Belford county, near Shelbyville, last Wednesday night, and whipped a colored man, a special deputy of Jas. Mullin. The revenue collector received notice that he must leave the country. Notices of this kind are being sent to other revenue officers.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Railway Troubles.

The Water Question—General Order Business—Vessel Abandoned—U. S. National Bank.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1872.

THE ERIE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Gould still remains an Erie director. General Sickles denies that the movement is in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. On the other hand, the representatives of the combined American stockholders protest against the movement, declaring that it is in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and taken with a view to bringing about a speedy election of directors. It is stated that by Gould's resignation all legal disputes will be amicably settled.

Everything was quiet at the Erie headquarters to-day. An adjourned meeting of the directors was held, at which Gould was present as a director. General McClellan and others said the Erie road should be kept independent of the Atlantic & Great Western.

Affairs at the Erie Railway offices have settled into ordinary quiet. Gould said to-day that he was glad to be out of the Erie Presidency, the salary of which did not pay for the perpetual harrassing which came with the office. He will soon return to Wall street.

Shearman and Field are retained by Barlow as associate counsel for the company. It is understood no action will be taken in reference to Lane's contempt of court in destroying Judge Ingraham's injunction.

A. D. Williams, of the committee representing the American stockholders, speaks of an injunction in the event of any steps towards consolidation with the Atlantic and Great Western.

U. S. NATIONAL BANK.

Commissioners have been named to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the projected United States National Bank in all principal cities of the country. Among them are Edwin B. Morgan, Henry Clews and H. F. Spaulding, of New York; Amasa Stone, of Cleveland; Wm. Dennison, of Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Harrison, of Cincinnati; William H. English, of Indianapolis; C. N. Warren, of Louisville; Charles V. Farwell and Geo. N. Pullman, of Chicago, Dwight Durkee, of St. Louis; Alex. Mitchell and Charles Bradley, of Milwaukee; H. P. Landon, and Jno. Owens, of Detroit; Timothy Brown, of Madison, Wis.; E. S. Edgerton, of St. Paul, Minn.; Thos. M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank S. Davis, of Memphis, Tenn., and B. F. Wilson, of Nashville. Hon. Freeman Clarke, late Comptroller of the Currency, has consented to accept the Presidency of the Bank, and Henry H. Martin, late cashier of the Albany City Bank, the Cashiership. Subscription books are already open at the banking house of Henry Clews for a capital not exceeding twenty millions dollars.

GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

Several prominent business men interested in the General Order business, say that the exactions of Lent, Stocking & Co. continue, just as they did before, and that Collector Arthur's new regulations were a blind. It is understood that A. T. Stewart & Co. are going to sue Lent, Stocking & Co. for overcharges.

VESSEL ABANDONED.

The steamer San Francisco, from Bermuda, reports that the bark, originally reported below as the Great Republic, was abandoned at sea in latitude 32 north, longitude 69.40, with fifteen feet of water in her hold. The captain and crew arrived safely at Bermuda in the ship's boats.

THE WATER QUESTION.

On account of the little rain which has fallen this season, there is a serious probability of the supply of the Croton water running short. The authorities are giving the subject attention.

HALE'S CASE.

It is feared the illness of Clark, the Juror in the Hall case, will terminate fatally, and it is believed a new trial will be ordered on Friday.

RAILROAD CHANGE.

There is a complete change in the direction of the New York and Chicago Railroad. To-day the road comes under the control of Vanderbilt.

THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

The Bar Association last night deputed a committee to go to Albany to urge the passage of amendments to the Code procedure.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Wyoming, from Liverpool, has arrived.

—A Charleston (W. Va.) special of the 13th says: Work was commenced yesterday upon the west end of the Parkersburg and Charleston Railroad.

POLITICAL.

Republican Conventions.

Platforms Adopted.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED FOR GRANT

Wisconsin Republican Convention.

MADISON, March 13.—The Republican State Convention met at Mozart Temple at 11 A. M. Walter Evans, of Hopkinsville, was temporary chairman, and J. R. Stanberry, colored, of Fayette, secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees, Mr. Cassius Goodlow offered from the seventh district the following, declaring that no delegate be entitled to a seat unless he would agree to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he may be:

Considerable discussion followed, the delegation from Kenton protesting against the passage of the resolution, which was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the delegation from Kent immediately retired from the Convention.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' VISIT.

ROME, March 13.—The *Opinione Nationale* hints that the objects of Prince Federick Charles' visit here is to find about a good understanding between Italy and Germany, with reference to common action against the clerical parties in both countries.

SWITZERLAND.

RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION.

BERNE, March 13.—The Federal Council has appointed the 12th of May as a day for the people to vote on the ratification of the revised constitution adopted by the National and State Council.

SPAIN.

THE NEW COALITION.

MADRID, March 13.—The Acadamus of the political field made by the Government party estimates that the new coalition will return about one hundred members to the Cortes in the forthcoming elections.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110@110¼.

NEW HAMPSHIRE starts the grand swell for 1872.

LET THERE be a full meeting of the friends of protection to home industry, at City Hall to-night.

HON. THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York, Pa., is strongly recommended for the Republican nomination of Supreme Judge. He is one of the ablest lawyers and jurists in the State, and would make an unexceptionable candidate.

A FREE PIPE BILL which affords the oil producers privilege to provide themselves with facilities for the shipment of oil independent of the new close and discriminating pipe companies, has passed the Legislature, been signed by the Governor and is now a law. The law is eminently just and wise.

WE WOULD be obliged to our members of the State Senate and House, if, when sending us a copy of an important bill for publication, they would write on the margin just what stage in the legislative proceedings, each bill has reached—whether passed finally by either or both houses, or merely introduced, or ordered printed.

WHAT is the matter with the mails between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg? We are informed that the daily papers from here seldom reach there in proper season, and we are notified of the mailing of important documents to this office over a week ago, which have not as yet reached here. We have called attention to this same [illegible]e, and now we ask Postmasters [illegible] Harrisburg] and Stewart (of [illegible] attend to it.

FOR several days our Radical neighbors have omitted to say one word about the reduction of the public debt. Has our exposure of Boutwell's lying statements, taken from his official figures, spiked their guns? —*Post.*

No, but we have been so taken up with the "ground and lofty tumbling" of Democrats in New Hampshire, that we quite forgot the unimportant "lying statements" published by the Virgin alley sheet. Our neighbor reminds us very much of the boy who persisted in shooting black-birds when there were plenty of partridges to be had. Why doesn't he lift up his head and listen to the replies the *people* are making about his "lying statements"? Up in the Granite State they evidently don't take much stock in such "exposures" made by Democracy, for right on the heels of them, they persist in "pitching out" a Democratic Governor and replacing him with a true and sound Republican. No, neighbor, our guns are not spiked. You will hear the reverbe[illegible]m during the summer, and [illegible]lery discharge on 11th of which will send Democracy [illegible]ns." Mark the prediction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has been redeemed from Democratic rule, and has taken her place as the first State to speak out in favor of Protection to home industries, when the question was fairly put to her to decide upon as against Free Trade. She has done more to bring credit to herself. She has unmistakably endorsed the administration of President Grant, and proclaimed in favor of his renomination, thus taking the lead of the solid column of States about to do the same thing. The result of her election, while not carrying with it very intense joy to the true Republicans of the nation, who never have doubted that Grant will be re-elected despite allopposition, has caused great fluttering and consternation in the camp of the enemy. The Democrats had confidently hoped to retain their supremacy in that State, especially as they were strengthened in their efforts to do so by the so-called Liberals, and aided by the shining gold of British Free Traders. Their overthrow under the circumstances was entirely unexpected, and will have disheartening influence upon them. They may as well take to heart the lesson New Hampshire has taught, and conclude to permit the election of Grant to take place in default of any action upon their part. It is no use battling against the inevitable or making effort to prevent that which is undoubtedly predestined or fore-ordained. They should realize the truth and save their labor, trouble and cash, and lay the sweet unction to their souls that the next Presidential term of four years will not be prolific of any more harm or disaster to the interests of the people and Government, than has been the term of the present Administration.

WE SHOULD be very glad if some "organ" or other would enlighten us as to which of these two Senators is in this matter the "administration" Senator, and why Morton is not drummed out of the party for placing himself squarely in antagonism with the Executive on this important question?

This is from the "Flopping Luminary" with the "astute editor." We suppose Mr. Morton has a perfect right to demonstrate the correctness of his opinions in common with every body else, but in doing so, it is not necessary, nor does he attempt to blacken and bespatter the character of the President, the acknowledged representative of the party, simply because the latter entertains opposite opinions. There can be no wrong charged against any man for simply and honestly *expressing his convictions* in a proper way; but when to this is added the impeachment of the private and official character of those who may honestly differ from us, it partakes of enmity more than honest difference of opinion for truth's sake. Senator Morton can hold opinions with reference to the so-called "civil service reform system," and can make them known publicly, and can argue their correctness, and although these opinions may be different from those entertained by the President, yet there need be no cause, in this fact, for "drumming Morton out of the party." This is plain and frank; now will the "astute editor" be as frank with us, and answer these questions? Although both differ from the President on vital subjects, are the attitudes of Morton and Trumbull analogous, with reference to the former? Are their positions the same towards the party? Has Morton entered into a coalition to defeat, at all hazards, the nominee of the party? and have not Trumbull and Schurz done so, and confessed it? Have they not said they would not support the nominee of the party if he shall be General Grant, and if so, should not such men be "drummed out of the party? Come neighbor, an answer.

THE AUDITOR GENERALSHIP.

Our despatches yesterday from Harrisburg announced that Governor Geary had appointed C. D. Brigham, Esq., of this city, to the position of Auditor General, in place of Dr. David Stanton, lately deceased. The office is at present filled by Hon. J. F. Hartranft, who has given no intimation of tendering his resignation. Therefore we presume Mr. Brigham's commission is intended to take effect, if at all, at the end of Mr. Hartranft's term of office, viz; the first Tuesday of May.

There can be no question, we think, that this appointment is without authority of law, and therefore void, unless the Legislature shall hereafter pass an act making it legal. There is no vacancy now in the office, and the act of 1850 distinctly provides for such an appointment only when a vacancy actually occurs *in the office*, by death, resignation or otherwise.

The office of Auditor General is not a Constitutional one; it was created by the Legislature, and is wholly within and under its control. An act has already been adopted by one branch of the Legislature, authorizing the present Auditor General to hold the office until the voters at the October election shall designate his successor for the unexpired term of Dr. Stanton. This act may become law, or some other one equally stringent and opposed to this action of the Governor, as the matter is wholly in the hands of the Legislature. At the end of General Hartranft's term, there being no lawful successor to fill the office, it would become the duty of the Governor to make an appointment to fill the vacancy occurring.

That Dr. Stanton was not the Auditor General there can be no question, for he had not qualified, filed his bond, or otherwise complied with the law. His death, therefore, under these circumstances, does not create a vacancy in the office. The simple election of a candidate, does not make him an officer by any means; it only designates who that officer shall be, when the time comes for him to take the position.

This has been the decision of the Supreme Court in more than one instance. The case of Commonwealth vs. Hanley, elected clerk of the Orphan's Court, who died after election, and before being qualified—precisely similar to this—the opinion of the full bench was delivered by Justice Rogers. Among other things it was held that an "election alone does not constitute the person elected an officer. He must be commissioned for example. There may be cases where the Governor would be bound by an imperative sense of duty to withhold a commission from the person duly elected by the qualified electors, as for example in cases of insanity developed since election, or the conviction of some high crime or misdemeanor. When this occurs, no person will contend that the office is filled by election, so as to create a vacancy by death. * * * What consequence is it in principle whether the officer elect is prevented from qualifying himself by inability or unwillingness to give the security, by neglect or refusal to take his required oath, by insanity or crime, or by the contingency of death? * * * * * * *

"To maintain the proposition that in this case the Governor has the right of appointment, in a case of vacancy, it is necessary to establish that the office, so far as to create a vacancy by death, is filled by election. * * But that there is a difference between the election and qualification of the officer, is too apparent to need the aid of argument. Election and qualification do not mean one and the same thing. Any other proposition involves the legal absurdity that two persons can be the lawful officer of the same office, at the same time."

This covers the present case and leaves the matter in no possible doubt.

What the Legislature will do with the message from the Governor, we know not; but we submit that it would have been better for the latter to have withheld the appointment until authority was given him to make it.

Of one thing we are quite sure, the voters of this State will not endorse the action of Speaker Rutan, who made haste to offer a prepared joint resolution, enabling the appointee to hold the office for the full term of three years from the first Tuesday of May next. The furthest the Legislature ought to go would be to provide for filling the office until the fall election, when the people should be empowered to elect an officer for the remainder of the term. As we held some time ago, it was never designed by the framers of this law, that the Governor should have the privilege of appointing an Auditor General for the full term, but only to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term, and this should be borne in mind by Speaker Rutan, and any others who may think with him.

We say nothing at this time in reference to *what may lie under* this latest move of the Governor and his friends. We reserve that for the future. We treat the matter wholly with a view to its legality.

PICKLE FRANCE.

The changing cycles of time bring with them the usual number of predictions and speculations as to the future of this torn and unhappy land, which has, during the last few years, occupied such a prominent place in current history. The gravity of the events which have taken place; the dethronement of an Emperor; the upheaval and destruction of an Empire; the defeat of an armed host, hitherto thought to be invincible in battle; the outbreak of the Commune, and it, subordination to law, after a fierce and bloody struggle, lasting through weeks and months; the enormous levy of indemnity made by the conqueror, and the prompt payment of the sum by the vanquished; and finally, the establishment of a Republic on the ruins of the Empire, which however unstable in its foundation, has so far during many months, maintained an existence, that has not failed to command the respect of the world, have challenged the attention of all classes and conditions of the people, and by their very grandeur of proportion, and magnitude in prospective results, continue to prove an interesting study.

What shall the future of France be—an Empire, or a Republic? A single breath might almost cause the present fabric to fade and forever disappear. Without a devoted army or people, the weak old man, upon whose existence either in life or at the head of the nation, may be said to depend the safety of the Republic he has organized, is at best but a shattered reed, a powerless President awaiting the storm which he feels to be gathering about him. If he were enshrined in the hearts and affections of his people; if his tenure-of-office were secured in any way, the need of rest would prevent any sudden outbreak, at least so long as no necessity for a change appeared to exist. But he is without the one, and it is impossible for him to acquire the other. A "Divinity," has been said, "doth hedge a King," but it is nowhere recorded either in print or in fact, that such a potent spell surrounds the person of a President. Thiers is looked upon as a mere make-shift, until the people are ripe for a change; good enough possibly to toil at the unsatisfactory and thankless work of reconstructing France, and overcoming the material and financial ruin the last Emperor wrought, but not intended to rule, during the prosperity which his labors may produce, not fit to adorn the gilded halls and the peerless palaces of a proud Louis or a Bonaparte.

Already the unmistaken evidences begin to appear, and Thiers finds even in the Assembly that the power of the friends of the Empire is not to be overlooked or sneered at. He has been offered the Presidency twice—for a four years' term, but has refused to accept unless for life. He probably hopes with a life tenure to ultimately establish himself permanently in power, and win to his assistance the army and its brave commander. He knows this cannot be done during a four year's term, and that the intrigues must therefore go on, and ultimately succeed in establishing the Empire, under one or other of the pretenders. It has even been hinted that in order to effect the overthrow of the Republic, a fusion of the contending houses has been thought probable. This has been openly charged in the Assembly and remains undenied, at least by the Orleans representatives, who have seats in that body. The suppression of the representative Bonapartist papers the *Gaulois* and *L' Armee* and the threatened suppression of the *Ordre* would tend to confirm this supposition, whilst it would at the same time furnish a reason for the non-contradiction of the rumored fusion.

It has been supposed that the Bonapartist faction were the more powerful, as certain votes would seem to indicate this, and yet Bourbon and Bonaparte representatives being banished from France, and the energetic Orleans princes enabled to hold their seats, has given to the latter a prominence not only, but an advantage in the event of an attempted *coup d'etat*, by either of the houses, or the fusion of all of them. More than this, Paris throngs with men who idolize the Orleans princes, who are not idle, but on the contrary, are leaving no stone unturned to increase their popularity and their chances for a seat on the coveted throne.

But after all the power behind this, and all other thrones, greater than the thrones themselves, is the army, upon which will doubtless fall the privilege if not the duty of determining who shall succeed Thiers, in the event of the overthrow of the Republic. This army is now commanded by Marshal McMahon, whose preferences, if he has any, are not known, for soldier-like, he has locked them wisely up in his own bosom. The army itself, consisting of five *corps d' armee*, each containing fifty thousand men, is stubbornly silent, and think more, doubtless, of their present disgrace, than of future wars or factions. Napoleon now, as when a penniless beggar in London, looks forward to the time when he shall again burnish up the Imperial Eagles. But France is fickle, and may forget his past successes, in remembering his later disgrace and flight. McMahon is really the master of the situation, and should the Republic fail he must dictate at the point of his sword, upon whom the royal crown shall rest. We must not forget that he won all his glories under a Bonaparte, and Napoleon the Third, or his son, will thus ascend the throne of France.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

OUR readers may remember that a few weeks ago Louisville was going to put a stop to the Pittsburgh coal trade by supplying herself and the lower river towns with Kentucky coal. Judging by the following from the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville has changed her mind: "The Cincinnati *Commercial's* allusion to Louisville as "a fifth-rate town" does not seem to be far out of the way when you order a load of Kentucky coal in March and are told that your order shall be filled by the fourth of July. Cincinnati is no better off than Louisville in the matter of coal, but that cheering fact can do nothing toward keeping Louisville people from freezing. Considering the weather of the past few weeks, nobody here would be much surprised were the winter to continue all summer. It might be well for those who have a small supply of coal on hand to go to work and cook all their available provisions, then take to bed and live on one meal a day until the excitement about the scarcity of fuel has subsided. There is nothing like foresight, and such a course, if generally adopted, might eventually crush out the Pittsburgh monopoly."

NEW HAMPSHIRE must be a very disagreeable name for the Senator from Missouri. The trouble in his granite state last year undoubtedly had much to do in convincing him that it would be possible for him to overthrow Grant, and if he could not be the idol of the people, at least, surround himself with a good deal of reflected glory by becoming the iconoclast. The Senator and his friends then began to sow the wind very diligently, and behold it is from the Granite State that he feels the first puff of the whirlwind which is sure to be so damaging to him. He is beginning to feel that "there is a lion in the way; a lion is in the streets," and there don't seem to be any practical by-ways or alleys to hide out of the way in.

THE Mikado of Japan promises to follow over the route now being traveled by the Embassy which he has sent out, just as soon as the gentlemen of that mission return. It seems to us the new order of things is a great improvement on the old. Instead of sending poor missionaries off to the uttermost ends of the earth, "the heathen in his blindness" now comes of his own accord within range of many of our biggest theological guns. Is it probable that the Japanese sovereign can run the gauntlet of Beecher and Chapin and Tyng, Spurgeon, Macleod and Tait, Hyacinthe, Doellinger and the Pope, and return unconverted to Jeddo?

THE Count of Chambord has gone to Cologne, but it is probable that Jean Maria Farina may turn out in a body and insist on his not staying there. There are just three things in Cologne, the Cathedral with its odors of antiquity, the church of St. Ursula with its odors of mortality, and Jean Maria Farina with their eaux de Cologne.

PROBABLY no man ever before had such a sure thing of a renomination for the Presidency as General Grant, for in case the Republican party should not renominate him, the Democrats would be sure to try to get him to serve as their candidate, as they want to get somebody strong enough to run a chance of being elected.

THERE is a good deal said just now about a Signal Service Bureau. It is supposed that the Democrats will try to establish it as a sort of asylum for Messrs. Greeley, Schurz and Sumner, as a reward for the signal services they have endeavored to render the Democracy.

THE famous Koecker divorce suit which has been dragging for years through the Philadelphia courts, ended on Monday by the disrupted family publicly embracing and agreeing to kiss and be friends in the future. The parties are people of standing and fashion.

CHOLERA and cleanliness are supposed to be antagonistic. Cholera has reached Calcutta on its journey around the world, and we trust that cleanliness will reach here first and be induced to abide with us.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* heads an article with the query, "Have we an Idiot among us?" the question must be answered in the affirmative unless that excellent journal has dicharged its poetaster.

THE DAYTON HORROR.

Particulars of the Wholesale Murder by a Fanatical German.

Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and four children near Dayton on Saturday indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marguardt, who is evidently insane from spiritual cause. The story of the affair, which the man himself tells, is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then, rising, accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft, and that his eldest daughter confirmed him in his accusation. He says that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted his children to leave; that he and his wife stripped naked, knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes; they then stripped two children, took them out and drowned them, and laid them side by side on the bank of the stream; they then dashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods; after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there fifteen minutes he told his wife he wanted to send her to heaven, and immediately strangled her to death. After that he rose and prayed until three o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told the whole story.

Marguardt is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

At the coroner's inquest the evidence was taken of Elizabeth, aged 7, and Habakuk, aged 6. They said that on Saturday night their father and mother "hunted" all the children. These two hid themselves. There was a light burning, and they saw their father and mother kill the other three children with their hands. Father killed the baby first, and then mother killed Leah and Samuel. Both father and mother were naked, and when the deed was done they came into the house and began praying to God in heaven. The two surviving children were hunted for after the others were killed, but they managed to get away, and about daylight on Sunday morning got to a straw stack, where they were found in the afternoon. The examination is still proceeding before the coroner. The babe's skull was completely crushed in. A *post mortem* will be held on the bodies.

Grand Larcenies.

In General Jackson's day one man, Samuel Swartout, stole $1,000,000 in the New York Custom House. Then the Government only raised a few millions of dollars per annum, no vast war debt having to be paid. Under Van Buren's administration, there were ninety-eight receivers of public moneys, and ninety-six out of the ninety-eight were defaulters. Under Buchanan, that magnificent thief, John B. Floyd, of whom Tweed alone can be his parallel, stole all the money that was in the treasury, and everything else he could lay his hands on. And yet, were these thieving Democrats ever sent to the Penitentiary?

Under Grant's administration there has been collected yearly $400,000,000, and there has been paid out yearly $1,000,000,000. With all the machinery of assessors, collectors, revenue agents, postmasters, mail carriers, etc., etc., the loss on this immense sum has been less than the one-tenth of one per cent. in these three years. And in nearly every case the defaulting officer his been brought to punishment. Notwithstanding the howl about corruption and the necessity for reform, there is no nation in the world that can present such a record of official integrity.—*Beaver Radical.*

A Hymn to Carl.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Democratic admiration for Hon. Carl Schurz has transcended the narrow confines of prose, and now demands the illimitable possibilities of verse for anything like its fit expression. We have predicted this thing all along. We knew the language of plain praise would soon be exhausted, and that the eulogist must soon blend with the laureate, or the subject would fall of justice. Carl must be given in majestic rhyme or not at all. Syntax had done its best, and unless prosody could help the matter along the subject had better be veiled, as the painter veiled the father's face to express that higher and deeper grief which is paternal, after he had exhausted his resources on the milder forms of sorrow depicted on the brother and sisters. Unless the stately hexameter, or the more lively dithyrambic, with a flute accompaniment, can voice the Democratic heart as it contemplates the Missouri Senator, there must be a truce to attempted panegyric and an agreement to let expressive silence muse his praise. But we are glad to find that at least one gentle man has the boldness for the required effort and is willing to make a grand struggle to give melodious syllable to his emotions—which may be said to be those of admiration not unmixed with awe. We allude to Mr. Jerome B. Stillson, the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*—whose apostrophe to Mr. Schurz we reproduce from the columns of that journal entire, because its linked sweetness is not too long drawn out. It is as follows:

Z. CARL SCHUR

Sword of the truth—Foil to the sword of Power;
Pouiard to cant; Rapier to fraud and gulle;
How brightly gleams thy tempered steel, the while
Knights of the Broken Lance before thee cower
Prostrate and weaponless! The cause, the hour
Demand thee more and more, thou Shield and Spear
Of Liberty! Thrust hard, nor ever fear
The issue of this conflict for the dower
Left us by Fathers, who ne'er *sold* the Flag,
Nor meant the Eagle for a bird of prey
Upon the Nations. The hurt Eagle may,
But for thy strokes, revive—let them not lag.
Already thou hast cleft unto the brain
Of his false purpose. Smite, oh, smite again.
It would perhaps be unfair to apply the crucial test of impartial criticism to the above, emanating, as it does, from the furnace of the heart, it ought to be exempt from the critic's aqua fortis. Else we might inquire how a man, even Mr. Schurz's protean capacities, can be a sword and a foil, a poniard and a rapier, not to mention a shield and a spear, all at once; also, whether it can be considered the fair thing in chivalry to bring all those weapons to bear at one and the same time upon an "oppressor" who is "prostrate and weaponless." Likewise, whether it is according to the code to "cleft" the "brain of his false purpose."

But waiving all the objections of minor detail, it yet wounds our pride to see a Missouri Senator immortalized in verse so far away from home. The cultivation of home industry being one of the cardinal points of our political faith, we referred to the product of Mr. Stillson's muse to the poet of the *Democrat* office, with instructions to evolve something of the kind for our columns, or consider himself discharged. Being a man of family, and a spendthrift to the full extent of his means, he was impelled to do his best and soon returned with the following, which we submit without comment:

CARL SCHURZ.

Scalping-knife of virtue; Tomahawk of truth;
Blunderbuss of cant; Howitzer to fraud;
Double-barreled shot-gun of the people's rights;
Minions of the throne before thee cower
When thou takest aim! In fear they squat
And run, as if the Imp of Darkness did pursue them!
And in their trepidation they do tear
Their shirts. But not our SCHURZ;
Oh no! He stands erect, with brass-mounted
Battery in each hand, and horn-tipped
Arkansas tooth-pick in the other.*
And bids the vassals on.
And when they come, he reaches for them!
Gives them the full four fingers of buck-shot,
And then reloads for the next blizzard.
Keep on, oh Carl, keep on! Hit 'em again,
Lest they revive with strength to use
Their crow-bars on thy head.
Let not the eagle be with birch-bats hurt,
And spare the "possum—sacred bird—from harm.
That he may flourish late on our plains!
Bust 'em, oh bust 'em into smithereens!

[*The Arkansas tooth-pick was a Confederate weapon in the late war—a rusty knife about two feet long. The metaphor is a little mixed, as it is borrowed from that of a member of the Irish Parliament, who described a man fighting with a sword in each hand and a pistol in the other.—*Ed. Dem.*]

A South Wind Longing.

Here is something timely and delicious from Warner's "Back-Log Studies," in the forthcoming number of *Scribner's*:

Perhaps the influence of the four great winds on character is only a fancied one; but it is evident on temperament, which is not altogether a matter of temperature, although the good old deacon used to say, in his humble, simple way, that his third wife was a very good woman, but her "temperature was very different from that of the other two." The north wind is full of courage, and puts the stamina of endurance into a man, and it probably would infuse a woman too if there were a series of resolutions passed to that effect. The west wind is hopeful; it has promise and adventure in it, and is, except to Atlantic voyagers America-bound, the best wind that ever blew. The east wind is peevishness; it is mental rheumatism and grumbling, and curls one up in a chimney-corner like a cat. And if the chimney ever smokes, it smokes when the wind sits in that quarter. The south wind is full of longing and unrest, of effeminate suggestions, of luxurious ease, and perhaps we might say of modern poetry—at any rate, modern poetry needs a change of air. I am not sure but the south is the most powerful of the winds, because of its sweet persuasiveness. Nothing so stirs the blood in spring, when it comes up out of the tropical latitudes; it makes men "longen to gon on pilgrimages."

I did intend to insert here a little poem (as it is quite proper to do in an essay) on the south wind, composed by The Young Lady Staying With Us, beginning:

Out of a drifting southern cloud
My soul heard the night-bird cry—

but it never got any further than this. The Young Lady said it was exceedingly difficult to write the next two lines, because not only rhyme but meaning had to be procured. And this is true; anybody can write first lines, and that is the reason we have so many poems which seem to have been begun in this way, that is, with a south-wind longing without any thought in it, and it is very fortunate when there is not wind enough to finish them. This emotional poem, if I may so call it, was begun after Herbert went away. I liked it, and thought it was what is called "suggestive;" although I did not understand it, especially what the night-bird was; and I am afraid I hurt the Young Lady's feelings by asking her if she meant Herbert by the "night-bird," a very absurd suggestion about two unsentimental people. She said, "Nonsense;" but she afterwards told The Mistress that there were emotions that one could never put into words without the danger of being ridiculous; a profound truth. And yet I should not like to say that there is not a tender lonesomeness in love that can get comfort out of a night-bird in a cloud, if there be such a thing. Analysis is the death of sentiment.

A Feeling Tale.

They had a Sunday-school celebration in one of our churches a week or two ago, and the minister made a speech to the children, in which he endeavored to teach them the nature of Faith. So he told them the following story, by way of illustration:

"In the deepening twilight of a summer's evening, a pastor called at the residence of one of his parishioners, and found seated in the doorway a little boy with hands extended upward, holding a line.

"What are you doing here, my little friend?" inquired the minister.

"Flying my kite, sir!" was the prompt reply.

"Flying your kite!" exclaimed the pastor, 'I can see no kite—you can see none."

"I cannot see it, but I know it is there, for I *feel it pull!*"

The children were all deeply interested, and the clergyman continued:

"Now, in a few days after this, the mother of the little boy was about to die, and she said to him: 'My son, when I am an angel I will come if I can and be with you, and shield you from harm, and watch to see that you grow up to be a good man. Will you try to think, sometimes, that I am by your side?' And the little boy said he would.

"Now, dear children," said the minister "when that blessed angel came back from Heaven and hovered over her child, and placed he hands upon his head among his fair and golden hair, how did he know she was there when he could not see her?

"*Why, he felt her pull, of course?*" roared the class in unison, with the promptness of absolute certainty. The speaker sat down all of asudden, and the exercises concluded with the sin ging of a hymn.—*Max Adeler.*

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln Sits for a Spirit Picture.

[From the Boston Herald.]

We have received from Mr. W. H. Mumler, "spiritual photographer," of this city, a *carte de visite* likeness, which is quite accurately described in the letter accompanying the photograph, from which we make the following extract:

"You will see that the "ghost-like image" standing behind the lady sitter has both arms in front, one arm being caressingly around the neck, in a perfectly easy and natural manner. To the right is another "ghost-like image" of a boy, while in the rear is yet another undeveloped form. The lady sitter called on the artist for the purpose of having this picture taken some two weeks since, closely veiled, so much so that it was impossible to tell if she was black or white. The veil was not removed until the plate was prepared, and not then until the artist asked her if she intended to have her picture taken with her veil down. She exposed herself, removed the veil, and the picture was taken with the result before you. The lady gave her name as Mrs. Tyndall, which was recorded on the engagement book. Subsequent events have proven the lady to be Mrs. Lincoln, widow of our lamented President. Who the "ghost-like image" looks like I leave you to judge and draw your own inferences. Suffice it to say, the lady fully recognized the picture. Most respectfully,

W. H. MUMLER.

The resemblance of the principal shadowy image upon the plate to the martyr President is certainly unmistakable. The other developed shadowy figure is less distinct, but that of a tall, handsome boy who might be "Tad."

THE *North-German Gazette* says: "The *Post* (Berlin) has lately thought fit to revive the old complaints about the Island of Heligoland being one of the possessions of the British Crown; a complaint for which there is no ground whatever. No organ of the German press ought to forget for a moment that it is an important part of its task to preserve undisturbed the good relations of Germany with friendly countries. There is not the slightest reason why we should trouble ourselves about the Island of Heligoland, with which we have just as much, or rather just as little to do, as with the county of Devonshire."

LIFE.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

O Thou, Eternal and Divine,
Thou see'st in this heart of mine;
Thou knowest every wayward thought,
And how far good or ill it wrought;
How many aspirations high
Have been spent in earth-born dreams and discontent;
How many aspirations high
Have homeward come, within to die:

O Thou, Eternal and Divine,
I feel my life exists in Thine;
That all Thou has for me to do
Thou will reveal, and guide me true,—
Though it be humble, still Thou art
The Master Spirit o'er my heart.
Though unto men it seems to be
A vagabond dream—a variety—
Yet o'er all Thy love hath shed
The way that lights the fountain's bed,
The calm, the peaceful, holy light
That renders all it hallows bright.

O Thou, Eternal and Divine,
This earth and all within is Thine!
Thy life's a unifying—we must pass
Like dead leaves hurled on withered grass,
We are a lonely summer sigh,
That passes o'er the field to die,—
A momentary life that seems—
A thing of action and of dreams—
A wayward spark that comes and goes
From whence, to where, One only knows.

Foreign Convicts.

Some of the smaller German principalities have been in the habit of pardoning criminals out of their penitentiaries, on condition of emigrating to the United States. This subject having been severely commented on by the American journals, the matter was taken up by the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and referred to the Minister of Justice. This member of the Cabinet, in the official journal, claims the right to dispose of the convicts in the manner mentioned, on the ground that there are no treaties forbidding the Government from imposing such conditions. The Minister of Justice asserts that if any convict in the penitentiary of Mecklenburg-Schwerin should be considered worthy of clemency, and should in his application promise to leave Mecklenburg forever, and take up his abode in the United States, such a pardon would undoubtedly be granted. Several applications of this description, it is said, are under consideration at the Department of Justice of Mecklenburg. This official statement certainly exhibits surprising confidence in the strength of the position assumed by Mecklenburg, the argument amounting to this—that the Grand Duke will do just as he pleases in this matter.

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street.

LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which nature denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts specially to be recommended to travellers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

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Why Suffer with a Cold?

When you can get a sure cure, immediate relief. Look at the list:

McDowell's celebrated Cough Mixture.
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Allen's Balsam, Coe's Balsam.
Jayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Pectoral.
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And also a full line stock of Cough Lozenges.
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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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FINE WATCHES,
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Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

Important to Housekeepers.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
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Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES. mh9

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AT 18¾ CENTS.

White India Twill,

A Superior Article for Aprons, a great bargain.

At 6¾c., Fast Colored Prints, in short lengths.
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At 8¾c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, } slightly
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At 8¾c., Fast Colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c., Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c., Bright Colored Plaids, double width.

AT $1.25.

White Bed Quilts,

Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.

At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾ and 25c., Gents' Silk Neck Ties.
At 50c., Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a job lot, all pure Linen—very fine quality.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18¾c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose—extra heavy.
Some Extra Good Bargains in Ladies' and Misses'

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	W'dnesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	111½	111½
" 1865	112¼	112¼
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¼	112¼
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾
Currency 6's	114½	114½
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¼	99¼
Do Scrip	94¼	94¼
Erie	36½	37⅜
Reading	113½	113¼
Lake Shore	93	93¼
Fort Wayne	97½	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¼	90¼
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W	78¼	78¼
Do. Preferred	91¼	91¼
St. Paul, Common	59	59
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	76	75¾
Union Pacific	36¼	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¼
Pacific Pail	61¾	62¼
West. Union Telegraph	71	71¾
Adams Express	94	94¾
American Express	72¾	74¾
U. S. Express	70½	74
Wells, Fargo	74	74¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	59	58½
Penna. Allotments	57	56¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	56⅜
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¾	35⅝
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36¼	36½
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 7's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	63¼	63¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—The decline in some of the leading articles of food in this market as compared with the prices of this day last year are shown below:

	March 11, 1872.	March 11, Dec'l 1872. per cent
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	$21,00	$11,75 44
Mess beef, ₱ bbl	12,00	9,00 25
No. 2 corn, ₱ bu	52	37 29
No. 2 wheat, ₱ bu	1,24	1,22 1½

The decline of articles of food generally, except wheat, has been probably from 25 to 30 per cent.

The price of wheat has been slow to decline in proportion to other articles of food in this market, owing to the belief, probably well founded, that there is less of it now in farmers' hands in the country northwest of this city than usual at this season of the year. It must be remembered, however, that the crop of this part of the country does not control the markets of the world. The quality and stocks of both corn and wheat in Eastern Russia are believed to be good, and the recent heavy rains in California have vastly improved the prospects of the wheat crop there. In the San Joaquin Valley, which produces the largest wheat crops in California, the crop has failed for the last three years, owing to the lack of sufficient moisture. This year many of the farmers in that region had prepared to irrigate their lands, but the copious rains of the last few weeks make a prospect of large crops in that valley without irrigation, and the probability is that the exportable surplus of California wheat this year will be larger than for several years past.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110½	U. S. 10-40s	107¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '64		5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112⅝	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 13, 1872.

Gold dull at 110¾@110¾. Loans were from 7 to 2 per cent. Clearings, twenty millions. Government quiet and steady. In the early part of the pay stocks were strong and higher, but there was a reaction in the afternoon, followed by improved feeling. The extreme fluctuations of the day were ¾ to 1¼ per cent, and wage most in Pacific Mail, Erie and Northwestern common. Among eccentric shares United states Express advanced from 71¾ to 73¾. The market closed dull and heavy. Pacific Mail declined to 62 1-3, which caused the general list to weaken a fraction. Money was easy in the morning at 7 currency to 7 gold, and closed at 7 gold to 1-32. Southern bonds unsteady; South Carolina ¾ per cent better.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 115⅜; 5-20's of '62, 111½; do. '64, 111⅝; do. '65, 112¼; new do. 110¾; '67, 111⅞; '68, 112¼; 10-40's, 107¾; currency sixes, 114½.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¼; Tennessee, old 66¼; do. new 66; Virginia, new 56; do. old, 54; North Carolina, old 38; do. new 23¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 74¼; American Union, 74; United States, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 62¾; New York Central, 99; do. scrip, 94¼; Erie, 37¾; do preferred, 68; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 78¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 112½; 8s, Paul, 59; do preferred, 79¾; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 86½; Ft. Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 29; do preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 117¼; do preferred, 120¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; C., C. & C., 88; Burlington & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama, 24¾; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific bonds, 91¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
Lewis, O. & P. metal.	3	Coleman, R & Co., m	2
J. Wood Son & Co, m	5	J. Painter & Sons, m	1
Nimick & Co, metal.	12	J. Reamer, metal..	2
Zug & Co., metal	2	Paul, J & Co., metal.	2
Chess, S & Co., met.	6	J. W. Porter, metal.	6
Wm. Smith, metal.	2		
Total			47

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. Moorhead, metal.	15	Lloyd & Black, met.	3
J. W. Porter, metal.	12	Nimick & Co., metal.	1
J. Reamer, metal..	6	Brown & Co., metal.	1
J. A. Caughey, met.	2		
Total			58

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furn Co ore	17	Klosman, C & Co ore.	3
Spang, C & Co., met.	1	Pitts Bolt Co., ore.	1
Graff, B & Co., met.	2	Dilworth, P & Co., o.	1
Zug & Co., ore	1	Meredith, T. & Co. o	3
Wharton, Bro & Co m	1	Brown & Co., ore.	1
J. Moorhead, metal	1	J. A. Caughey, ore.	1
McKnight, P & Co. o	2	J Painter & Son, ore	1
Shoenberger & Co. o.	1	Everson, Graff & M o	1
Nimick Co, metal..	6		
Total			44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Jones & L, metal..... 1

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872.

The markets, in a general way, present but little that is worthy of special notice. Soda Ash is firm at the advance noted in our last report. Apples in fair supply and unchanged. Prime to choice Butter is in demand, and the offerings are very meagre; may be quoted at 28@30, and fancy, in small packages, would probably bring 31@32. Cheese is scarce and firm, and prime Goshen is quoted at 18¼@19; Factory, 16¾@17; no Dairy in market. Eggs continue rather dull and in good supply, though prices are not quotably lower, 22@23. Dried Fruit, Beans, Hay, Hominy and Flour quiet and unchanged. Nothing new in Grain, except that Oats appear to be drooping; sales reported at 48@49. In Groceries, about the only new feature to note is an advance in refined Sugars, but this was not unexpected. Coffee is reported firmer at the seaboard and mere active, but unchanged. Hay continues dull. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Provisions lower; plain shoulders, 6½; sugar cured, 8; ribbed sides, 7¾; short ribbed, 8¼; clear, 9. Hams, 12. Lard, lower, 9¾ in tes. Mess Pork, $14,. Clover and Timothy Seeds in good supply and dull at last quotations.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been unusually light and mostly common in point of quality, and, with an increased number of buyers and more favorable reports, both from Philadelphia and New York, the market is strong, and prices, as compared with last week, are up from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent. Some of the Philadelphia buyers quote an advance of 50@75 cts ₱ cwt., alleging that they paid that much more for the same grades than they did last week, but they are usually disposed to exaggerate a little, and, therefore, we believe that the advance first noted is nearer the mark; however, unless there are increased receipts, the indications are that prices will go still higher within the next forty-eight hours. As will be seen by reference to the report, below annexed, there are no sales reported above 6¾, but, just before leaving the Yards, at noon, three cars of prime 1350 to 1,400 ₱ steers changed hands at 7 cts, and there was another small bunch on sale held at 7¼, but there were no buyers at that figure; prime 1,450 to 1,500 ₱ steers, of good quality, fat and smooth, may be safely quoted at 7@7¼, but of this particular description there were none on sale. The average quality of the offerings, as already noted, was common, considerably below the usual standard, taking the number on sale, hence the few grades are in active demand, and at better prices, relatively, than common stock.

However, it may be well enough to note that, notwithstanding trade was somewhat better in the eastern markets this week, eastern buyers are operating cautiously, and they will buy sparingly at the prices above quoted; the majority of them, if reports are true, have not been making money recently, hence will become them to "go slow," or, as they term, to try to "get the worth of their money," if possible.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:						
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.	
43	60,720	6 00	34	41,030	6 25	
8	12,880	6 50	4	6,230	5 75	
20	20,060	5 20	17	18,360	5 25	
5	6,640	6 62	75	85,000	6 25	
33	41,800	5 75	49	57,650	5 50	
Sadler, Haven & Co., sold:						
18	17,870	5 20	18	20,620	5 75	
17	24,150	6 70	30	27,080	5 00	
12	12,790	5 75	50	16,150	5 50	
Smith, Watson & B. sold:						
33	40,290	6 00	17	15,620	4 87	
16	20,900	6 10	18	19,170	5 25	
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:						
6	7,890	6 25	2	2,040	5 00	
8	9,740	6 25	10	9,710	5 25	
16	22,570	5 60	16	21,270	6 25	
14	15,550	5 60	3	2,930	5 12	

HOGS.

The market is quiet, and presents but little in a general way worthy of special notice. Light hogs; such as are usually bought for shipment to New York, in consequence of an diminished demand are weak and lower, and we now quote at 4,60@4,80, according to quality; at the close of last week, the same grades were bringing from 4,85 to 5,15. Philadelphia hogs are also a shade lower than on Monday, and quiet; quoted to-day at 5,40@5,50 for common to fair and 5,60@5,70 for prime to extra. The demand for all kinds is comparatively light, hence, notwithstanding, the offerings are by no means large, the market is weak with a drooping tendency.

Hedges, Lafferty & Co., sold:						
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.	
77	21,290	5 50	114	16,780	5 10	
155	25,220	5 10	51	14,670	5 60	
127	37,940	4 90	113	25,920	4 95	
33	8,850	4 75	78	22,870	5 70	
18	4,220	5 50	87	16,010	4 80	
47	10,170	5 40	69	14,250	5 40	
20	6,130	4 60	59	16,380	4 80	
69	15,940	5 45	28	4,210	4 75	
47	7,530	4 75	5	720	4 25	
Ulery Bro., sold:						
25	6,500	5 00	153	22,840	5 05	
119	27,290	5 30	106	19,390	5 00	
26	4,150	4 85	25	4,970	5 15	
9	1,620	5 00	7	1,090	5 00	
12	1,730	4 75	18	2,910	4 75	
Smith, Watson & B sold:						
124	29,479	5 60	130	23,630	4 85	
67	10,490	4 85	93	16,700	4 85	
154	34,320	4 75	123	31,300	5 75	
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:						
136	36,380	5 75	25	6,890	4 80	
73	20,020	5 60	39	14,100	4 50	
Hedges, Huff & Co, sold:						
115	27,290	5 30	79	11,630	5 60	
61	11,510	4 45	131	22,120	5 00	
30	4,040	4 90	81	12,910	4 85	
91	15,050	4 70	68	9,240	4 85	
19	4,190	4 75	123	18,740	5 35	
126	23,130	5 35	136	21,640	5 00	
112	24,160	4 80	40	11,980	5 40	
72	16,820	4 60	57	13,280	4 65	
Sadler, H & Co., sold:						
65	15,310	5 50	54	12,770	4 70	
65	10,390	4 80	87	20,350	5 40	
29	6,460	4 80	130	25,190	5 10	
126	22,930	5 00	132	23-890	5 15	
Orr & Williams, sold:						
27	6,640	4 35	21	3,950	4 85	
33	8,450	5 35	54	12,780	4 85	
48	72,220	5 25	24	5,390	4 85	
10	2,050	4 90	86	21,530	5 40	
13	3,340	4 90	105	24,400	5 50	
98	23,160	5 30	21	4,660	5 40	
48	8,740	4 75	133	36,600	4 60	

SHEEP.

With comparatively light receipts and increased demand the market for this class of stock is stronger than it was last week and prices are higher than they have been yet. Prime to extra fine wool sheep may be quoted at 9@9¼ and extra or exceptional several droves of lambs having changed hands at 9,30 and 9,40; medium to good 7@8¼; and common to fair at 6¼@7½. New Yorkers are taking the bulk of the best sheep, which is said to be owing to the fact that pelts of this kind are worth more than in Philadelphia; the best fine wool pelts will not we are informed bring over 84 in the latter place, while in New York they are bringing from 84,50 to $5.

Ulery Bro, sold:						
No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.	
92	7,070	7 50	81	5,580	7 50	
Smith, Watson & B. sold:						
96	8,860	7 75	233	20,600	8 40	
65	7,300	9 20	184	16,040	8 25	
323	30,230	8 65	79	7,870	8 62	
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:						
192	15,220	8 50	307	29,940	8 90	
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:						
182	11,240	7 70	168	14,610	8 50	
331	29,610	8 50	15	20,90	8 60	
112	9,120	8 20	254	22,850	8 50	
115	16,190	8 50	310	30,000	9 00	
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:						
164	12,790	7 50	412	34,680	8 45	
175	16,980	8 75	50	5,000	8 75	
30	per head	$5 00		600	6 75	
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:						
339	14,590	6 25	136	13,170	7 50	
163	12,610	6 80	321	31,520	8 95	
			83	5,970	6 50	

Cheese.

The New York *Bulletin* under the caption of "The Corner in the Cheese," says:

The unexpected corner in the cheese market has taken the trade itself by surprise. Few dealers were prepared, and the majority now find themselves with little or no stock, and are unable to get sufficient to supply their customers, while a few fortunate houses hold all there is in market, and, apparently, nearly all there is in the country.

Estimates current in the trade give less than 40,000 cheese in the State, distributed as follows: 25,000 in New York City, 5,000 to 6,000 in the canal, and 5,000 to 8,000 in the State, almost all of which is owned by the New York dealers, against 100,000 in this market a year ago upon a 16c to 17c basis. Upon this dealers based their expectations of an advance, which has been gradual, but as yet only partly realized, 20c, being the point fixed, to which they desire it to be put, and at which exporters are offering goods.

All inferior grades are sympathizing in the advance, and there seems to be little doubt that at least present prices will be maintained until the new crop comes upon the market, as the old stock will be scarcely sufficient to carry the trade till that time. However, it is expected the new crop will be in market earlier than usual, as dairymen have been in the habit of making butter nearly a month before putting their milk into cheese. The higher price of cheese and the lower price of butter will effectually prevent this the present season.

Wool Market.

BOSTON.—The wool market is steady and firm for all descriptions, though transactions are necessarily limited by high prices and the paucity of stocks. In the absence of any considerably supply of domestic the current sales are mostly confined to foreign and California wools, which are now being utilized by manufacturers to an extent which is without precedent in this country. Moreover, what little domestic wool remains in the hands of dealers is held above the reach of most buyers, who are obliged to substitute other descriptions in order to escape loss.

Sales of domestic for the week have been moderate and foot up about 800,000 lbs. Included are 2,000 lbs X Ohio at 80c; 5,000 lbs X Pennsylvania, 84c; 20,000 lbs X Michigan, 80c; 1,000 lbs do, 80c; 8,000 lbs X New Hampshire, 75c; 12,000 lbs do, 78c; 1,000 lbs unwashed western, 60c; 3000 lbs tub washed do, 98c; 5,000 lbs heavy fleece, 67c; 35,000 lbs do, scoured on private terms; 2,000 lbs do, $1,10; 3,000 lbs black, 62½@66c.

In pulled wool, sales 61,000 lbs super at 82½@85c; 3,000 lbs do, 94c; 10,000 lbs do, 95c; 5,000 lbs do, 88c; 15,000 lbs do, 85c; 1,000 lbs eastern do, 90c; 28,000 lbs super and extra, 85@95c; 10,000 lbs extra, 75@80c; 10,000 lbs do, 91@92½c; 1,000 lbs do, 80c; 4,000 lbs Merino pulled, 78c.

In combing wool, sales 2,000 lbs domestic at 85c; 4,000 lbs do, 88c; 2,000 lbs do, 90c; 5,500 lbs Canada, 87½c; 11,000 pulled do, 85c; 3,000 lbs domestic pulled, 80c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Cotton dull and declined; low middling 27c.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—Cotton dull but unchanged; no sales.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872.

Trade continues very dull so far as our market is concerned, and, notwithstanding, the time has arrived when our refiners usually start up for the spring and summer, business is as much depressed as it was two months ago, and, furthermore, the outlook for the future is by no means encouraging. For several days past Pittsburgh refiners have almost ceased buying crude; this is evident from the receipts which have dropped from 4,000@5,000, to about one thousand barrels per day. It was quoted at $3,60 ₱ bbl at Parker to-day, but there are no Pittsburgh buyers at that figure. Refined, on the other hand, is weak and prices are barely maintained: 21¾ on spot and 22 buyer last half of the month.

The production still seems to be on the increase, the Titusville *Herald* in its monthly report places the daily average for February at 18,033 bbls—that is for twenty-nine days.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Howard & Co., account J K Barbour	74
Vesta D W, account T P Miller	296
Standard O W, account T King	160
Total	530

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March, 12.

John Spear & Co.,	54 bbls ref. oil to Waring King & Co., Phila.
Vesta Oil Works,	427 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.
D. Bly & Co.,	197 bbls ref. oil Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.
Kirkpatrick & L.,	304 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.
National Oil Works,	311 bbls ref. oil to Warden, & Co., Phila.
J. A. McKee & Sons,	52 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.
Livingston Bros.,	250 bbls. ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.
Standard Oil Co.,	567 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.
Total	2,162 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 13.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾; 5-20's of '62, 92¾; do. '65, 93¼; do. '67, 92⅝; 10-40's 89.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—5-20's of '62, 96.

HAVRE, March 13.—Cotton 56f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11d. Wheat; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25s@26s. Corn 27s 9d.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton lower; sales of 1,000 bales middling uplands at 22¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,90@6,30; common to good extra $6,45@6,75; good to choice $6,80@7,40; white wheat western extra $7,45@7,80. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 91½c. Wheat dull; No 2 Northwest spring declined at $1,51; No 1 and 2 spring mixed in store at $1,53. Rye dull; western 88c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active; new western mixed afloat at 67½@68c; old western mixed in store 68c. Oats less active; western in store and afloat 55c; Ohio 55@59c. Hay firm; shipping $1,25. Hops quiet; 25@65c for 1870, 10@15c for 1869, 8@12c for 1868. Eggs dull and easier; 22@24c. Leather firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 28@29c; Orinoco 26½@27c. Wool very firm; hulled 56c; unwashed 57½@65c. Coffee easier; Rio 17¾@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 45@65c. Rice firm at 8¼@9c. Crude petroleum 13¼@13½c; refined 22½c. Turpentine quiet at 79@80c. Pork lower; new mess $12,90@12,95; prime $11,50; new prime mess $13,50. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs dull at $8,62@8,75. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9¼c. Butter firm; western 13@22c. Cheese firm at 15@19½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake quiet at 28¾@29c. Pig iron rather more active and firm; Scotch $43@48; American $44@47; bar very firm at $86; Russia sheet firm at 16¼c gold. Nails firmer; cut $5,75; clinch $6,75@7,25; horse shoe 20@33c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 13.—Cattle: receipts 1,631 head; supply since Friday 286 cars against 262 last week; market active and prices unchanged; sales 241 Illinois steers of 1,140 to 1,255 lbs at $6 @6,80, the latter price for extra prime; 12 premium Illinois of 1,476 lbs at $6,60; 38 Ohio steers of 1,185 to 1,190 lbs at $6,20; 24 Indiana steers and stockers of 790 to 1,306 lbs at $4,50@4,75; 54 Missouri steers of 1,176 to 1,233 lbs at $6; 50 head Michigan oxen and steers of 1,220 to 1,367 lbs sold at $5,25@5,60. Sheep: receipts 1,200; supply since Friday 6,400, against 1,430 last week, market firm, at an advance of ¼c over last week; sales, 775 Ohio, 84 lbs, $7,12½@8; 458 Indiana, 88 lbs, $8,25. Hogs: receipts 8,000; supply since Friday 18,000, against 12,500 last week; prices firm, at an advance of about ¼c over last week; little stock on market; buyers and sellers apart; sales 810, averaging 155 lbs, at $4,90.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: No 2 spring opened firm and closed weak at $1,21¾. Corn: No 2 mixed weak and lower; sold 30c@37c for April. Oats: No 2 dull and easier at 30c. Rye: No 2 quiet and weak at 66c. Barley: No 2 fall weak and lower at 56c. Provision weak, unsettled and lower. Mess pork dull at $11,55@11,65. Lard dull at 8¼c. Hams 6¼@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4c; sides 5¾c; sides clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 6¼@6¾c. Dressed hogs quiet at 5@5¼c. Highwines dull and lower at 84½c. Hogs opened firm and closed quiet and easier at $4,40@4,70. Cattle active and firm at $4,75@6,50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Tobacco extremely active at high prices; sales 212 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton dull, middling 21¾c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7,50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn: sacked 57@61c, wacked 55c. Rye 85@90c. Barley 75@90c. Provisions a shade weaker; but a fair jobbing demand prevails. Bacon: shoulders 6c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 5c; sides clear rib 6¼c; clear 6¼@6½c. Mess pork $13. Lard 9@10c. Whisky 84c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Corn; white firmer; 90c. Oats easier; 58@60c. Bran easier; $1,60. Pork quiet at $13,50@13,75. Lard; tierce 9¼@ 9½c; keg 10¼@10½c. Sugar dull; inferior 6½ @7c; common 7¼@7¾c; fair 8¼@8¾c; good, fair at 8¾c; choice 10@10¼. Molasses quiet; common 35@40c; fair 45c; prime 50@52c; choice 60c. Coffee quiet at 20@21¾c. Cotton quiet; sales 3,500 bales; good ordinary 20½c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22c; receipts 6,200 bales; exports, to Liverpool 3,770; to Continent 2,463; stock 183,787 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Trade is increasing in volume and the market is buoyant. Jobbers' prices have become more equalized with those of agents. The indications point to a higher rather than a lower scale of rates, and particularly is this true of Wigans. We have but few changes to notice in the quotations of commodities to-day, the most important being an advance in the price of Cabot 36-inch bleached muslins to 17½c, and Masonvilles drills to 14c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 21½@21¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled; it can be bought at $12,00. Lard panicky and difficult to give quotation; steam nominal at 8½c, kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders 6c; sides 6@6¼c; no sales. Bacon dull and lower; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs firm. Whisky dull and a shade lower; 88c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; red $1,62@1,63; amber $1,67@1,71. Corn firm; yellow 53@54c; mixed 64c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: crude 16¼ @16½c; refined 21¾@22c. Provisions: business small; quotations lower. Whisky dull at 89c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Wheat unchanged, with amber Michigan at $1,55@1,55¼; No 1 red $1,56; No 2 $1,51½, closing at $1,50¾. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 44¾@45c; low mixed 44¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 37¾c. Clover Seed $5,20 for Michigan.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1,28; No. 2 $1,23¾. Oats steady; No. 2 fresh 31c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 37c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 69c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall 57c. Mess pork lower; $11,75@12,00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—Flour firm. Grain very dull: No 1 red winter $1,55@1,56; No 2 $1,45@1,46. Corn 50c. Oats: No 1 40c. Refined petroleum firm; tendency upward at 21½ @22c car lots; 23@23½c small lots. Nothing done in crude.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 13.—Wheat steady; extra $1,62¾. Corn firm; mixed 68c; yellow 59c. Oats quiet and unchanged; White State ¼c. Clover seed $5,75.

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI.—The demand has been active, and with a light supply prices have advanced on hot blast pig iron. Malleable iron is active and firm. We quote: Hot blast—No. 1 charcoal foundry ₱ ton, $56, No. 2 do, $47; forge $45@46. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50@55; do car wheel, $55 @60. Hot blast stone coal—No. 1 foundry, $48; No. 2 do, $45@46; forge $44@43; blooms, $26@ 100. Scrap iron—Wrought, 2@2½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 13.—23 bbls apples, 6 do potatoes, James O'Brien; 100 do whisky, T D Moore; 53 g hides, A Callery & Co; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & Co; 1 do s iron, P Hofferine; 17 bbls h wines, F Kaiser; 18 hf do butter, W H Graff & Co, 160 bgs wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 48 bgs rags, House, H & Co; 9 hf bbls butter, 7 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 20 do do flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car timber, J Shaw; 10 bbls flour, J & A Deitz; 174 bgs seed, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 180 sks oats, W G Miller; 100 bbls flour, Logan & Bro; 1 car staves, H Shuman; 69 bdls paper, Frazier, M & Co; 101 bdls shovels, Meyers & A; 1 car lime, Laing & McK; 20 doz brooms, W Millar & Co; 35 do do, Haworth & D; 40 bbls apples, J B Campbells; 100 bbls flour, Houck, J & Co; 19 do oil, R D Clark; 15 do gin, Schmidt & F; 80 bbls flour, Sadler, H & Co; 25 sks seed, Carter Bros & Co; 10 bbls oil, B L Fahnestock.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 13.—1 car lumber, G A Mundorf; 1 do do, W W Rigdon; 1 do do, Miller Bros; 1 do do, B Smith & Co; 1 do do, Hughes, Pitts P Mill; 1 do g stones, F Alden; 1 do s iron, B Pflaum; 1 do apples, Aiken, W & P; 1 do lumber, Robert Graham; 100 bbls lime, Adams & K; 22 bills paper, C P Markle; 12 do poles, T Hare & Bro; 1 car nail kegs, Phillips & M; 68 bbls p paper, Pitts P Mfg Co; 1 car nail kegs, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 car t clay, Jones & L; 1 do do, Lewis, O & P; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 47 casks cheese, J A Graff; 12 bbls eggs and lard, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 9 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 7 do do, P Dull & Son; 2 do do, 12 do apples, Head & M; 57 chairs, T B Young; 6 cars p iron, Nimick & Co; 9 bbls butter, James O'Brien; 150 oil bbls, B D Moore.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 13.—3 cars staves Penna Salt Mfg Co; 1 car hay, Spear & Green; 1 do h h gaods, L O Cameron; 116 empty lead kgs, 6 sks do, Beymer, B & Co; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 10 bdls hides, 2 bbls tallow, A Hotstein; 10 sks kegs, Fahnestock, H & S; 29 empty f bbls, 25 do bxs, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls vinegar, S Dyer; 1 do eggs, 1 tub butter, Hall & S; 1 bdl leather, D Beetler; 8 doz brooms, Beckfield & N; 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 do 1 stone, Superior Iron Co; 1 do lumber, A C Taggart; 2 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 hf bbls sour kraut, C H Morledge; 31 do cider, 2 do apples, J Gerwig; 1 car staves, C A Wormeastic; 1 do e corn, G Stewart; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car barley, M Weil & Co; 1 do oats, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1 car hay, G Stewart; 1 do whe

HOME NEWS.

Turbid Waters.—Some other escape should be provided for the muddy waters of Smithfield street at Third avenue, than over the crossing. The office yesterday was wide and deep enough—almost—to float a ferry flat, subjecting the ladies to the necessity of retreating to the uplands higher up the stream.

Letters held for Postage Yesterday.—Peter Curry, Coal City, Pa., 3c; Miss Kate Gallagher, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Miss Emma L. Avery, Alexander, N. Y., 3c; Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, West Middletown, Pa., 3c; James Corcoran, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; James Sidebottom, Clarks' Mills, Pa., 1c; J. B. Houghton, Albany, Ohio, 3c; Miss Marion Getty, Clarksburg, Pa., 3c.

Citizens' Ticket.

Last evening a meeting of the citizens of St. Clair Borough was held at Craig's Hotel, at which the following citizens' ticket was put in nomination:

Burgess—John Rauber.
Council—John J. Black, Wm. Davis, James Galvin, Fred Haenupe, Louis Knoekt, Philip Law.
School Directors—Samuel C. Gould, Joseph Kimmel.
Assessor—John Rauber.
High Constable—Peter Breuing.
Judge of Elections—John Rauber.
Inspector—Fred Kaempe.
Return Inspector—Henry Ketter.

Singular Shooting.

At a late hour last night J. P. Johnson, of Johnson & Charles, photographers on Fifth avenue, approached officer Dean and told him if he heard any shooting in their gallery, to come up and see what was wrong. A little after twelve o'clock, sure enough, the officer did hear the report of a pistol coming from the direction indicated. Officers Dean and Trimble went to the room and found Johnson with a sharper's revolver in his hand. It appears he had fired one shot at his partner, Charles, but without effect, the ball passing through the door of the room. Johnson had been drinking, and seemed to act and talk as though his mind were unbalanced. He was locked up in the Station-house.

Mt. Washington Nominations.

At a meeting of Republicans in Mt. Washington, held on Tuesday evening, the following ticket was nominated:

Burgess—S. S. Boggs.
Council—John Wilbert, Witherow Douglass, Charles A. Boucher, A. P. Norton, Charles Rea, Mathias Wheman.
School Directors—George Chivers, Jacob Wilbert.
Justice of the Peace—H. B. Smithson.
Constable—Adam Wilbert.
Assessor—George Chivers.
Assistant Assessor—John Woods.
Auditors—R. H. Armstrong, John Geib.
Judge of Election—Wm. Halpin.
Inspector—Jacob Miesmer.
Return Inspector—Charles Kehimeyer.

German Conference.

Yesterday morning the Pittsburgh Conferance of the Evangelical Church of North America commenced its twentieth annual session in the Emanuel Church, corner of Madison avenue and Third streets, Allegheny. Bishop J. J. Asher of Chicago presided, and after a short time spent in the opening devotional exercises, the conference organization was completed by the election of Rev. J. J. Bernhardt, of Warren Pa., Secretary, and Revs. J. D. Dorner, L. M. Boyer and W. Schmidt as assistants.

By resolution the Bishop was instructed to appoint all the standing committees, which request he complied with.

The remainder of the session was taken up with the usual disciplinary course of examination and approval of the characters of the Ministers.

The Conference will reassemble this morning at nine o'clock.

Smoky City Castle.

Smoky City Castle No. 22, A. O. of K. of M. C., was instituted on Tuesday evening, March 12th, 1872, by D. D. S. C., S. P. Collins, of the Second District of Allegheny, Pa., assisted by the following named Brothers of Castles, provisionally instituted:

Ex-L. L. S. C., S. B. Marshal, of No. 12; Joseph Seymore, of No. 5; O. K. Gardner, of No. 5; C. P. Collins, of No. 5; Russell Blakeney, of No. 12; William Blakeney, formerly of No. 5; Jas. F. Collins, of No. 5; Thomas Fichter, formerly of No. 12; John Millhouser, of No. 21, and others.

The Castle was instituted under very favorable prospects for a large membership, and for good general. They hold their meetings in Templars' Hall, third story, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on Tuesday evening of each week. The following are the names of the officers elect for the present term:

S. K. C., J. P. McKee; S. K. V. C., J. F. Boreland; S. K. F. L., Charles Elsh; S. K. R. S., J. C. Eckler; S. K. A. R. S., J. Bly; S. K. treas., Frank Case; S. K. J. G., James W. Whorley; S. K. O., Robt. J. McClelland; S. K. Field Commander, G. W. Eckler and Frederick Wehrli.

THE OIL MEN'S LITIGATION.

Dr. Hostetter Still on the Stand—The Disagreement Regarding the Division of Oil.

In Judge Kirkpatrick's branch of the District Court, yesterday morning, the testimony in the oil suit was continued.

Dr. Hostetter was on the stand all day, the greater part of the time undergoing cross-examination from the defendant's counsel.

In substance his testimony was to the effect that he had an arrangement with the other parties by which Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew were each to lift $100,000 of the notes, and he $100,000, and that he was to get 8,000 barrels of oil. He went on with his part of the agreement until he paid $60,000, reasoning all along that the others were not doing their share; he went to get his oil first to Frew and then to Byers, and was sent backward and forward between them, but failed to get the oil; he sent word to them before every note matured that he would allow it to go to protest unless he got the oil, and finally when he had paid $60,000 in Philadelphia, he refused to pay any more, unless the oil was furnished; he finally did succeed in getting, by authority of Frew & Frew from Mr. Hutchison at the "Standard" about 29,000 barrels, but this still left him 12,000 barrels short of his amount—the 8,000 being in addition to this. Finding that he could get no oil, the notes were allowed to go to protest, while he protected himself by holding the collateral.

Court adjourned at the usual hour. Dr. Hostetter's cross-examination not having been concluded.

AN IRREGULARITY REGULATED.

An Investigation that Didn't Take Place—Unusual Scene at the Central Station House.

A short time since, it will be remembered, at a meeting of the Police Committee of City Councils, a sub-committee was appointed and charged with the duty of investigating into the truth or falsity of certain allegations to the effect that Mayor Blackmore had, on his police force, a number of men who were not citizens of United States. In pursuance of what they seem to have conceived to be their duty, the members of the sub-committee issued an order to the police, directing them to report at once to the Captain's office, at the Central Station house, yesterday afternoon at one o'clock—those of them who were of foreign birth bringing their naturalization papers with them, in order that they might be able to prove their citizenship.

This step appears to have been taken without any consultation on the part of the Committee with the Mayor, and that official seems to have learned by a mere accident, less than twenty-four hours before the time for the proposed investigation, of the order which had been issued to his force. The Mayor very naturally concluded that he should have been informed of the meeting proposed, at least in an informal way.

Yesterday, at the appointed time, the police, or at least a majority of them, reported at the Captain's office. The sub-committee were on hand, and occupied the platform in the rear of the desk. The court having been called to order, the chairman of the committee was about to proceed with the investigation when the proceedings were brought to a halt by the entrance of Mayor Blackmore and Clerk Patterson, who at once took their accustomed seats behind the desk.

The Mayor addressing the policemen, stated that they had not been called together by his order and their presence at that particular time was not absolutely necessary. They were at liberty to go to their homes, or elsewhere, until two o'clock, the regular time for reporting for duty. The Mayor then turning to the members of the Committee present, informed them that, as Mayor of the city, he claimed the right to call his police together on any and all such occasions. If the Police Committee desired to have a meeting with them at any time for any purpose, and would inform him of the fact, he would be glad to accommodate them, and even co-operate with them in any investigation they should like to make. He did not consider the order which had been issued for the meeting yesterday as valid, inasmuch as he had been entirely ignored in the matter, it being through an accidental circumstance that he had learned of the proposed investigation.

It is due to the Committee to state that they disclaimed any intention to overreach their authority, or to slight the Mayor in any way. Numerous complaints had been made that there were members of the force who were not citizens, and the sub-committee had been appointed to ascertain whether or not there were any grounds for these complaints. They supposed that the Mayor knew of the procedure, and nothing was further from their intention than to offer an insult to his person or authority. The mistake, if mistake it was, was one of judgment rather than one of heart.

We predict for the future that a better understanding will exist on such points, between the Mayor and the Police Committee.

It is Conceded by All

that the American Overseaming Button-Hole and Family Sewing Machine is now the best in use. There is no other machine extant that will do the same work as this one. Besides the regular family sewing, it will overseam, and all ladies who know the use of the needle know that overseaming is very hard. Then, it also makes button-holes much neater and faster than the quickest seamstress can possibly do, while it is capable of doing all other kinds of sewing in the very best possible manner. Every person interested in sewing machines should examine the American at the salesroom, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue, over jewelry store.

In store and to arrive, 20,000 gallons Imperial **French Wine Vinegar**, at 307 Liberty street.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
Successor to G. Ludewig.
6

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Ministers of the M. E. Church in Council—Forty-eighth Annual Session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference—Routine Business of the First Day.

Yesterday morning the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. denomination, was commenced in the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. There was a full attendance of ministers and many visitors including ladies, at the opening hour.

The Conference was called to order precisely at nine o'clock, Rev. Bishop Simpson presiding. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. Boyd and McGowan.

The roll was then called by the Secretary of the former Conference, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., the majority of the members answering.

Rev. Dr. Pershing was then re-elected Secretary for the Conference, and Revs. J. R. Mills and I. A. Pearce selected as assistants.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. C. A. Holmes, it was decided to hold the sessions from eight in the morning until noon, the first half hour being occupied with devotional exercises.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Rev. H. Sinsibaugh, in behalf of the Presiding Elders, reported the following list of Standing Committees, that duty having been assigned them.

Stewards—Ministerial—R. T. Miller, H. Miller, T. McCleary, I. A. Miller, J. C. High, W. Lynch, I. Winters, Jos. M. Carr, S. Burt, J. E. Hollister, A. E. Chapman.
Lay Stewards—William Kidd, J. H. Nobis, John Keyser, J. H. Walter, J. B. Guthrie, J. W. F. White, John Hunter, A. S. Long, E. P. Jacob, Geo. Plattenburg, M. M. Daniel.
Church Extension—George Loomis, L. M. Gardner, J. J. McIlvaine, R. Hamilton, Silas F. Jones, I. N. Baird, O. N. Hartshorn, W. L. Rodgers, J. Mansel, G. G. Watters.
Education—A. B. Castle, S. Wakefield, W. A. Davidson, C. B. Holmes, S. Bicker, R. S. Hogue, D. A. McCready, J. S. Lemmon, B. E. Edgell.
Pittsburgh Christian Advocate—M. S. Montgomery, J. F. Huddleston, J. G. Gogley, M. McK. Garrett, W. D. Stevens, J. L. Dennis, A. J. Lane, O. S. Bechtel, J. W. Kessler, G. A. Sheets.
Parsonages—J. McIntyre, A. E. Ward, J. L. Shilley, R. Jordan, J. B. Gray, N. P. Kerr, John Hunter, J. Connor, J. E. Starkey, J. Shaw, T. C. Hatfield.
Sunday School Union—W. F. Lauck, J. Gledhill, W. Johnson, E. B. Griffin, M. W. Dallas, George Urben, W. H. Locke, J. H. White, T. H. Wilkinson, Samuel Crouse, J. H. Donaldson.
Temperance—John Wright, J. O. Castle, R. J. White, A. P. Leonard, J. Mechem, G. W. Cranage, J. Q. A. Miller, J. P. Saddler, J. W. Vertican, R. S. Strahl.
Church Property—W. Roup, C. H. Edwards, J. Patterson, J. Z. Moore, T. Storer, M. B. Fugh, H. Long, R. Cartwright, F. G. Edmunds, T. W. Anderson, J. Coll.
Tracts—W. P. Turner, J. M. Bray, D. Rhodes, J. R. Cooper, L. B. King, M. M. Sweeney, J. B. Leggett, R. M. Freshwater, G. R. Hudson, J. B. Wallace, W. B. Grace.
Bethel—J. M. Swan, G. W. Johnson, G. A. Lowman, H. B. Edwards, W. F. Smith, D. Cross, J. E. Keyes, W. P. Blackburn, A. H. Norcross, Joseph N. Pershing.
Memoirs—I. N. Baird, J. Drummond, J. J. Moffitt.
Bible Cause—Josiah Dillon, D. Hess, C. W. Scott, D. M. Hollister, J. Core, T. S. Hodgson, C. D. Kinnear, Geo. Crook, Charles McCaslin, B. F. Bedell, N. C. Worthington.
Freedmen's Aid Society—J. W. Weaver, C. H. Fritt, G. W. Baker, S. S. Kennedy, J. E. Williamson, W. B. Stewart, W. J. Sipp, E. B. Webster, W. K. Brown, J. H. Ekey.
Postoffices—D. K. Stevenson, W. D. Sease, T. J. Kurtz.
State of Church—E. Hingeley, W. Smith, A. J. Rich, S. M. Hickman, J. R. Roller, J. J. Jackson, Alex. Scott, D. Gordon, J. Steeves.
Public Worship—J. W. Baker, J. R. Mills, C. W. Smith, T. N. Boyle, I. N. Baird.
Publishing Minutes—Sidney Horner.
Committee to Audit Presiding Elders' Accounts—John Williams, H. Miller, A. J. Endsley.

Conference Boundaries (appointed last year) W. Orwig, M. S. Kendall, A. W. Butts, J. Moffitt, J. A. Miller, E. M. Wood, C. W. Smith, J. Williams, J. D. Vail, J. Coll, A. R. Chapman.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

The usual routine of preliminary business was then disposed of, consisting of motions, &c., of no special public interest.

Rev. Dr. McCabe, agent of the Church Extension Society, Rev. Dr. Walden, of the Book Concern at Cincinnati, and Rev. G. G. Westfall, a member of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, this city, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. J. L. Deens gave notice that he intended to introduce a resolution requesting the Bishops not to appoint to any other District a Presiding Elder who had served his time in his own District.

Dr. Davidson presented a petition for the appointment of a Committee on Orphanage which was accepted. The Nominating Committee were instructed to name the members of the committee hereafter.

Reports from the Presiding Elders were then called for. General prosperity throughout the bounds of the Conference was reported.

Rev. Dr. Squiers, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Butler, Secretary of American Foreign Mission Society, Rev. Dr. Ells, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, and Messrs. J. W. F. White, Moses Daniels, E. P. Jacobs and G. Platenburg, lay-stewards, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Rev. S. F. Crowther, of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, Mr. H. Walther, District Steward, Rev. Messrs. H. Moore, W. Moffitt and Lyon were introduced to the Conference.

An invitation was received from the Board of Prison Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, inviting members of the Conference at any time to visit the Institution.

Conference then adjourned with benediction by Rev. J. K. Miller until this morning at eight o'clock.

The Bishop appointed Rev. Dr. Cox to take charge of the devotional exercises previous to the regular business this morning.

The afternoons are occupied by the various committees in the preparation of the work coming under their supervision, and which they are thus enabled to bring before the Conference in in a systematic shape for action. The result is that the business is transacted with much more rapidity and in such a manner as to make the proceedings more harmonious and intelligible.

The afternoon is also improved by the Bishop and his cabinet—consisting of all the Presiding Elders of the different districts, who are eleven in number—in arranging the appointments of the ministers for the ensuing year. That this matter requires considerable attention may be judged from the fact that about two hundred and forty ministers have thus to be assigned to their work for the year; in many instances, of course, there are no changes from the past year, but the re-locations which have to be made, require about all the time and consideration that the Cabinet can bestow upon the matter, and the reconciling of all differences and interests both of the churches and ministers is a work of considerable delicacy.

The appointments are not announced until the last day, and come in as the last order of business from which there is no appeal. Generally, however, the "situation" is accepted without trouble.

Last evening a public meeting was held in the church, at which the Rev. Dr. Butler, author of "The Land of Veda," one of the most fascinating works of the kind ever written, discoursed upon "Romanism." The audience was a very large one, and the address of an interesting and instructive character. The subject was treated with especial reference to the work of the American Foreign Missionary Society, of which the Reverend gentleman is the Secretary. The speaker gave a graphic account of the progress made by their missionaries in Mexico and other countries where they were brought in contact with Romanism, and spoke of the cheering evidences which they had that their workers were surely achieving every success.

The discourse was over an hour in length, but elicited marked attention thoughout.

This evening Prof. Davis will give a free exhibition of his "Plantelles" in the Beaver street church, for the benefit of the Conference, and Friday evening the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College will give a literary entertainment.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The Mayor passed judgment upon twenty-six common cases yesterday, sixteen in the morning and ten in the evening. George Washington, John Burns, James Clark and David Reese received sentence to the work house for thirty days each.

C. E. Davidson made information before the Mayor, charging A. Kane with acting in a very disorderly manner in the St. James billiard saloon. The matter was subsequently settled between the parties, and the suit withdrawn.

John Jones and Frank Vaulk, made information before Mayor Callow, charging W. O. Hauch with embezzlement. The parties, it appears, are all members of a Bohemian society in Allegheny. Hauch, it is alleged, was Treasurer of the society, and has funds in his possession belonging to the fraternity which he refuses to pay over at the instance of the members. Warrant issued.

Wm. J. Young charged Kate McCauley with forcible detainer, before Alderman Taylor. Kate promised to vacate the room in Williams, of which she held forcible possession, and the suit was withdrawn.

Alderman Taylor was also engaged to act in his magisterial capacity by John McGarth, who charged Bridget Griffin with selling liquor without license. Bridget was held for a hearing.

Before the same Alderman came Andrew Ernst, who accused L. F. Sabita with keeping a ferocious dog, alleging that the animal had inflicted a serious wound in his leg. Sabita was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Last night about half-past nine o'clock, as officer Garrison was walking his beat on Ferry street, he was approached from behind by a fellow, who dealt the officer a severe blow behind the ear with his fist. Garrison quietly turned him about and requested his assailant to walk up street with him, bringing up at the Central Station-house, the officer's companion gave his name as C. E. Patton, his name was duly registered, and he given quarters for the night.

The watchman of Coleman & Rahm's mill brought to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon a boy who, he stated, had been in the habit of lounging about the mill, and pilfering articles when he got an opportunity. The watchman noticed him yesterday approaching another lad named Schutte, who works in McCulley's glass works, and take from his pocket a pen-knife. The boy, who gave his name as John Pryerdine, was locked up. An information will probably be made this morning charging the boy with larceny.

Richard Ennis was committed to jail for trial on the charge of forgery preferred by L. DeKoy.

Alderman Moreland last evening committed Francis a Dunn to jail for a hearing on Saturday, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by his wife Martha.

BREVITIES.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening at the usual hour.

YESTERDAY Prothonotary Ross issued a capias for the arrest of Geo. Jenkins, who is charged with slandering Mr. West by pronouncing the said West a thief and scoundrel, and expressing his ability to prove it.

LAST night the Committee on Gas of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, at which they awarded the contract for new gas posts to Messrs. Tomlinson & McKee, at $15 each, and for the gas shades to Lacock & Hawthorn, at $4.25 each.

IT is noteworthy, as we learn from our old correspondent, "Q.," that the average daily temperature of the lunar period from the 9th of February to the 9th of March, 1872, has been eleven degrees colder than the corresponding dates of 1871.

MORRIS O'HARE, an insane man, was brought from Oakland last night, and lodged in the Central Station House. Some time since he was sent to the Poor House, but the authorities there refused to receive him. He will probably be sent to Dixmont.

THE alarm of fire last night about 9 o'clock was occasioned by a slight fire in Goldman's clothing store, No. 11 Sixth street. The fire originated from the stove, and resulted in the burning a small part of the shelving in the rear of the store. Damage about $50.

YESTERDAY afternoon John Gipperich and Martin Shaffer were riding along the roadside on the hill at City View, Seventh Ward, Allegheny, when the vehicle was overturned and they were thrown out. They rolled down the hillside but sustained no serious injury.

TUESDAY night about 10 o'clock a slight fire occurred at the grocery store of Meyer & Co., corner Bidwell street and Ohio avenue. The fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water before material damage had been sustained, although the engines were called out.

YESTERDAY afternoon the son of Thomas Hutchison, attempted to get on the front platform of a Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway car, and in doing so his foot slipped, and was badly crushed by one of the wheels passing over it. The boy was taken to his residence near by in Pleasant Valley where his injuries were attended.

OUR FRIEND MR. EVAN JONES, member of Common Council from the Fourteenth ward, and one of the most efficient representatives in that body has been suffering severely for the past four or five days from pneumonia, which has kept him confined to bed. We are pleased to learn, however, that the crisis of the attack was passed yesterday and that he is now in a fair way of recovery. We were much grieved at his absence from Council last Monday—an absence that was particularly noticable from the fact that he has gained a reputation for being always on hand when duty calls.

THE miserable condition of Washington street has been for some time past a subject of not unfrequent remark. Added to the fact that even in daylight some portions of the thoroughfare is almost impassable to pedestrians, is the other that at night it is very poorly lighted. An inefficient lamp now burns at the corner of Sandusky for this street, which is the great outlet of the "hill" district to the Union Depot and that part of the city lying along the Allegheny river, and it not unfrequently occurs that the benighted traveler on that public highway fails to discover the whereabouts of the lamp posts which have been erected until he stumbles against them in his endeavors to get dry shod across some of the filthy gutters which abound in that quarters. Those of our city fathers under whose supervision comes the supplying of the city with necessary lamps, should see to it that Washington street be furnished with one or two additional, and those whose duty it is to light the lamps twinkling should be required to do their part also.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

John W. McDade, indicted for keeping a gambling house, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, Emanuel Elk, directed to pay the costs.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. William Felte, charged with aggravated and simple assault and battery, prosecutrix, Mrs. Felte, were settled by permission of the court on the payment of costs by the defendant.

John Kirker plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

John Linkenfelter entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Charles E. Knapp, John Goldman and John Monroe entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging them with larceny.

Charles Herrold and Oswald Heekman plead guilty to charges of assault and battery.

Martin Roof and Frank Savage, both lads, who were charged by Lewis Mayborn, of Lower St. Clair township, with the larceny of chickens, were tried and acquitted.

George Moorhead was charged with assault and battery, Isabella Neely prosecutrix. Jury out.

John W. McDade, Wm. Trax and Louis Trax, who plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, were called up for sentence. McDade was fined fifteen dollars and costs, Louis Trax a fine of ten dollars and Wm. Trax a fine of six cents and costs.

Owen Hughes and Henry Derr, convicted of selling liquor without license at the "Dive" on Wood street, were sentenced as follows: Hughes $100 fine; Derr $50 fine and costs. On the charge of selling in minors, Hughes was fined $20, and in default of payment, five days to the workhouse. On the indictment charging them with keeping a disorderly house, the Court sentenced Hughes to undergo an imprisonment of a year in the workhouse, and Derr three months in the same place.

Trial List for to-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Ecken Robinson, Thomas Holman,
John Creen, James D. Stone,
Ellen Wilson, (2 cases) Mary Pryor,
John Brown, Wm. Weimer, et al.
David Loyd, Silas Billow,
John McGuire, John Graff, et al.
Charles Rach, J. Higgins,
Michael J. Hannon, George Edgin,
Daniel Donnelly, Michael Anne,
Hank Wilson, Theodore Smith,
Edward McCafferty, Mary Purcell,
John Gorman, et al.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In Judge Hampton's branch of this Court, the case of Rabensteih vs. P. F. and M. Turnpike Company is still on trial.

Trial List for Today.

43. Dicken vs. Wiedman.
92. McCloskey vs. Dunshee.
121. McGinnis vs. P. F. & M. Turnpike Co.
164. O'Neil vs. Keller.
166. Bloomer vs. Hoevler.
174. Pittock, Nevin & Co., vs. Phillips.
186. Bly & Co., vs. Gunnisten & Co.
195. City of Pittsburgh vs. Ward.
196. City of Pittsburgh vs Siebeneck.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of Catharine Mullin vs. C. H. B. Marshall, action for damages for false imprisonment, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $82.

Nicholas Wellie vs. Adam Rohrig. Verdict for plaintiff for $95.62.

John Smith vs. John Davis. Action for wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $14.70.

James W. Clark vs. S. S. Marvin. Action for wages. Verdict for defendant.

Breunaman & Coran vs. Wm. Giltman. Action on a judgment note for $5.5. Verdict for plaintiff for amount of original judgment with interest and costs.

Thos. J. Keenan vs. Philip and Adam Hahn. Action to recover for professional services. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

192. Glosser vs. Vierheiler,
193. Wiltmer vs. Schward,
201. Logan vs. Patton,
202. Kountz vs. McKelvey,
208. Renkauf vs. Hoevler,
7. Wichtman vs. Hare,
11. Finn vs. C. & P.-R. R. Co.,
11. Glosser vs. Bird,
19. Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Claney, *et al*,
21. Waring & King vs. Hutchison.

It Has True Merit.

In our city we have quite a number of sewing machines under different names and sold by their respective agents. There is one among them called the Florence, which we think has true merit, and should claim at least an examination from purchasers. This machine is capable of doing what no other machine that we know of can do. That is to reverse the feed when in motion, and sew backward over the seam. With all other machines you must, if you want to make a double seam, turn the article which you are sewing, which is a great loss of time. It also makes four different kinds of stitch, three of which no other machine makes. These stitches are called "lock or knot" stitches, and are very useful in many kinds of sewing, while it does those extra articles. It will also do all kinds of family sewing in a style not excelled by any other machine in the city. The Florence can be depended on at all times, as it is almost impossible to put it out of order, as its machinery is all of the *positive character*, different, in fact, from all others. Persons in need of a machine should call at the salesrooms, No. 8 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, and examine this one. It is sold on the lease plan, and is fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every case. Messrs. Heckert & McCain, General Agents.

Should be Encouraged.

When our citizens engage in any enterprise that requires skill and capital, they should be encouraged in their labors and made to feel that their energy and enterprise is appreciated. We have in our midst a firm by the name of Workman & Davis, who are engaged in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, light top, spring and other wagons of all kinds and descriptions, and their work which they have turned out cannot be excelled by any brought to this city from the East. They employ only first class mechanics in every branch of their business, and they spare neither time nor means to finish their work in the very best style. Their repository is at Nos. 167, 169, 171, Penn street, where specimens of vehicles of all kinds can always be seen. Their shops are located on Avery (Late Beaver) street Allegheny, where they also keep on hand a large assortment of all kinds of vehicles. They also attend to the repairing of all kinds of carriage work, on short notice. The citizens of Allegheny county should give this house ample encouragement, as they well deserve it. Call and examine their work and prices, either at the repository, on Penn street, or at the works in Allegheny.

Mr. A. Cook, No. 27 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, intends to remove to New York. This is a rare opportunity to buy Millinery, Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, etc., 50 per cent. below cost. Lease of three years for the whole building, fixtures, etc., also for sale. For particulars inquire at No. 27 St. Clair street. TF.

Extra Good Value

In Black Alpacas at forty, forty-five, fifty, fifty-five and sixty-two and a half cents at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 168 Federal street, Allegheny.

MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production—Development—Stock of Petroleum in the Region—Shipments—The Price, Exports, &c., &c—Total Daily Production 18,033 bbls.—Increase in Daily Production, 207 bbls.—Increase in Stocks, 114,265.

For the Month Ending February 29, 1872.

(From the Titusville Herald.)

A careful comparison of the reports from all the tracts and farms in the region shows a still further increase in the production, and the daily average during the month reached 18,033 barrels, an actual increase of 207 barrels. There being two days less in the month under review the total production shows a smaller figure, but the daily average was larger. The principal increase in the production was in the Parker's Landing district, and amounted to about 250 barrels daily. The second largest increase occurred in the Colorado district, and was nearly as great as that at Parker's. On the Creek, between Pioneer and Oil City there was no important change, but in the Upper Oil district there was an increase of seventy-five barrels, and a slight increase at Pleasantville, Hickory and Reno.

In the vicinity of the Foster Farm on the Allegheny River the heaviest decline took place. At Tidioute, Pithole, Lower Cherry Run, and one or two other districts, there was an unimportant decrease. Contrary to general expectation, the yield of oil on Dawson Run underwent a considerable decrease. This territory has been short-lived, being similar to the once prolific Pithole.

The following table shows the production for February:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for Feb, 1872, of bbls of 45 gallons each	390,528
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	18,164
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	408,692
Stock on hand Feb. 1st	292,283
Stock on hand March 1st	806,548
Add increase on March 1st	114,265
Total production during Feb	522,957
Average per day in Feb., 1872	18,033
Average per day in Feb, 1871	14,391
Daily increase Feb. 1872, over Feb. 1871	3,642

PRODUCTION TABLE.

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.
September	9,700
October	9,600
November	9,800
December	10,400

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan., bbls.	7,700	11,962	12,634	15,477	17,826
Feb., "	9,200	9,967	11,917	14,391	18,033
March, "	8,621	9,891	12,385	13,457	
April, "	8,537	11,067	12,974	13,308	
May, "	9,700	10,153	14,165	13,782	
June, "	10,102	11,554	14,817	14,806	
July, "	10,698	11,697	15,969	17,261	
Aug., "	11,981	12,157	17,777	18,161	
Sept., "	11,033	12,645	19,489	17,048	
Oct., "	10,133	13,071	20,158	17,092	
Nov., "	10,275	13,317	18,912	17,672	
Dec., "	9,737	12,844	15,214	17,724	

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORY.

St. Petersburg, in the Parker's Landing district, is still the scene of the largest development, over one-half of the wells under process of drilling in the oil region being located in that quarters. This territory has proved very prolific, and operators there have been unusually successful in finding good wells, very few dry holes having been struck. In January 194 wells were reported drilling in this district to 241 the present month. Of the 47 wells completed, 39 were completed during February, from which figures it will be seen that the large number of 93 wells were commenced during the month under review.

The development at Colorado has not been pursued with as much energy as was thought would result from the striking of the large wells in that district in the early part of the month. Our report shows only three wells drilling in that vicinity against eight on the previous month.

In the vicinity of Dawson Run development has pretty much stopped, as many small wells have been found, and the production has fallen off materially.

Operators, with a view to counteract the schemes of the "South Improvement Company," have suspended operations, and nearly all the wells drilling in February have been completed within the next sixty days.

THE STOCK.

There was an unusually large increase in stock during February at almost every point, which is chiefly accounted for in the fact that the disturbance caused by the combination and the consequent increase in freights had an influence to withhold dealers from selling. Transactions were very light and the market dull, consequently the shipments were small in comparison with the previous month.

The total stock on March 1st was 806,648 barrels, against 692,283 on February 1st, showing an increase of 114,265 barrels.

The stock on the 1st of March, 1872, is 163,664 barrels in excess of that at the same date in 1871.

THE SHIPMENTS.

The shipments given in the following tables are rated at forty-five gallons to the barrel, of crude equivalent. Included in this statement are 51,813 barrels refined.

The following tables show the shipments by each line during the month:

By the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway and Empire Line from all stations:

To New York	BBLS. 58,023
Philadelphia	22,727
Boston	20,685
Other points	28,805
Total	160,240

From Oil City, Reno and Franklin, by the Atlantic & Great Western Railway:

To New York	BBLS. 19,200
Cleveland	31,306
Other points	1,428
Total	51,934

By Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad from Oil City, Reno and Franklin:

To Cleveland	BBLS. 41,795
New York	11,120
Other points	210
Total	53,741

By all other lines:

To New York	BBLS. 14,575
Philadelphia	16,086
Other points	1,600
Total	32,259

By the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh:

From all points	92,354

Recapitulation of the above shipments:

To New York	BBLS. 133,526
Cleveland	73,101
Boston	20,685
Philadelphia	38,813
Pittsburgh	92,354
Other points	32,049
Total bbls	390,528

THE PRICE.

During the month under review prices ruled very low, opening at $3.85 on the Upper Creek, and $3.75 on the Lower, but falling to $3.50 in both localities on the 29th. The highest price obtained on the Upper Creek was $3.85 and $4 on the Lower. The lowest figure reached was $3.45 on the Upper and $3.50 on the Lower Creek.

THE EXPORTS.

The following table shows the number of gallons of oil exported from New York and other ports from January 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872:

Exports since Jan. 1st—	1871	1872
From New York....gals.	11,485,628	10,545,868
Other ports....gals.	5,727,783	6,608,406
Total....gals.	17,163,411	17,154,274
Same time, 1868....gals.		12,350,902
" " 1868....		11,157,649

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Church Fair—Another Fire.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, March 12, 1872.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a fair and festival last week, resulting in about two hundred dollars for the church treasury, besides affording a pleasant occasion for the young people.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the dwelling of E. F. Crumsine on Second street, Bridgeport, occasioning a loss of about eight hundred dollars, which fortunately is covered by insurance. The house being brick, was only partly destroyed when the flames were arrested. A large proportion of the furnishing was destroyed, such as piano, bureau, sewing machine, chairs, beds and bedding, carpets, personal wearing apparel, &c. No one was in the house when the fire began, but the belief is, that the fire fell from the grate to the floor where the work of destruction commenced. Mr. G. is clerk in the First National Bank, where he was at the time; and Mrs. C. had gone to a neighbor's, so that the fire had time to get considerable start before being observed.

Operations have been commenced on the rubbish of the former fire. The Odd Fellows whom I reported in my last as having realized considerable toward repairing their damages by the "Ten Nights, &c., entertainment, I have since been informed had but little left after expenses were paid. Business is reviving a little, but Brownsville wagons of all kinds and descriptions, and their work which they have turned out cannot be excelled by any brought to this city from the East. They employ only first class mechanics in every branch of their business, and they spare neither time nor means to finish their work in the very best style. Their repository is at Nos. 167, 169, 171, Penn street, where specimens of vehicles of all kinds can always be seen. Their shops are located on Avery (Late Beaver) street Allegheny, where they also keep on hand a large assortment of all kinds of vehicles. They also attend to the repairing of all kinds of carriage work, on short notice. The citizens of Allegheny county should give this house ample encouragement, as they well deserve it. Call and examine their work and prices, either at the repository, on Penn street, or at the works in Allegheny.

MELANGE.

DR. MICHAELIS replies to the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him, denouncing the infallibility dogma as a heretical innovation.

AS a funeral procession was going toward Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, a sleepy hallow from the coffin led to the discovery that the supposed corpse was still alive.

REV. DR. HOUSTON, of Baltimore, has published another card in which he says: "By every form of oath or imprecation that is solemn and awful, I again declare that the girl's statement is false."

A BILL for the abolition of capital punishment has been introduced in the British House of Commons. There has existed in England for several years past a society having for its object this change in the criminal law.

THE marriage of Mlle. Lefranc and M. de Samezeuil at the chapel of the Palace of Versailles, last month, was the first ceremony of the sort which has been performed there since the marriage of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

GENERAL COOPER, once Adjutant-General of the United States Army, and since prominent in the Confederate ranks,